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Author of the English *Grammar*, and now keeps a Boarding-School at *Woodford* in *Essex.*

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BRITISH MUSEUM

THE PREFACE.

THE Burthening of the Memory *with more* than is neceſſary, *at the Entrance upon any* Study, *is certainly a great Diſcouragement to the* Learner. *I have therefore, in the preſent* Vocabulary, *avoided every* Thing *that is not of* immediate Uſe, *as* Forreign to the Deſign; *and induſtriouſly* omitted *that vaſt Mob of* Words *with which our common Word-Books do ſo frightfully ſwell: And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this* Kind *already Printed, or to condemn them as uſeleſs, ('till I am better acquainted with their* Author's Intentions:) *But this I will allow my ſelf to affirm,* That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purpoſes: *For, what ſhould a Perſon that is to be prepared for the Reading of* Corderius, Phædrus, *&c. be lead thro' a Crowd of* Modern Barbariſms, *and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the* Romans *never heard of; and*

ſo conſequently, will never be met with in any Claſſick, *or good* Latin Author: *A few of which I ſhall take the Liberty to* Inſtance *as they ſtand in the* Books *already abroad. Such are* Ingratitudo, Groſſularia, Ribes, Leviſticum, Nicotiana Piſtacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hyſpaniolus, *&c.*

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations *which they have given to* Latin Words; *a Fault ſcarce excuſable, ſince it betrays the Learner into ſuch Miſtakes as will forever hinder his true underſtanding of a* Roman *Author. Such are their Rendering* Arbuſtum, *for a Shrub.* Carmen, *for one ſingle Verſe.* Humilitas, *for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride.* Humilis, *for one that is endow'd with it.* Camera, *for a Chamber.* Caminus *for a Chimney.* Æs, *for Braſs.* Pædagogus, *for a Schoolmaſter.* Cicada, *a Graſhopper.* Gryllus *a Cricket.* Albumen, *the White of the Eye* Laurus, *for a Laurel. And an endleſs Number of the like, which to repeat would be unpleaſant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewiſe, to take Notice how often* they *confound* Adjectives *with* Subſtantives, *uſing them as ſuch: The putting in of* Phraſes; *the giving* Latin Names *to* Modern Things; *the uſing* Circumlocutions, *or two or three Words to expreſs one*

in Engliſh; *the throwing in of ſo many Compound Words upon the* Back *of one another. And in Fine, the inſerting only of* Nouns, *as if* Speech *was made up but of* one ſort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary *ought to contain a* Stock *of pure* Primitive Words, (*and ſuch principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the firſt eaſy* School Authors:) *Which, when the* Scholar *is once Maſter of, he will Daily, and inſenſibly be* increaſing, *as he proceeds to other Books; (where the Senſe aſſiſts the Memory) and which will a thouſand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, dryly ſtrung together in the ordinary* Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I ſuppoſe, will be abundantly ſufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, *the* Latin Teſtament, Eraſmus, Phædrus, Eſop, Cato, Ovidii Triſtia, *&c. The Words being moſtly* Primitive, *and ſuch as frequently occur in the Books afore mentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a* Compound Word, *but that is but ſeldom; and what we were forced to receive, becauſe it is obſervable, That ſome* Derivatives *and* Compounded Words *are often more uſed than the* Simple *and* Primitive.

Care

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, *and has the Authority of ſome one, or more, of the* Claſſick Authors; *and if for Method ſake, we have been oblig'd ſometimes to make uſe of a Word leſs pure than the reſt, or whoſe Signification may be more doubtfull, we have not fail'd to ſet a Mark upon it as ſuch, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.*

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as uſed among the beſt Authors, is given, (almoſt all Metaphorical and Borrow'd Significations being laid aſide) that ſo the Learner might not only have pure Words, *but alſo, a clear underſtanding of their Meaning.*

I have omitted ſeveral Words, which may be eaſily deduced from ſome other: For, when a Boy knows that Legere *is Latin for* to read, Audire, to hear, *and can tell what the Supines ſignifie, he may be eaſily taught, How that from the firſt* Supine, *by changing* Um *into* Or, *a* Noun Subſtantive *is formed which ſignifies the* Doer; *as, from* Lectum, to read, *comes* Lector, a Reader. *From* Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. *So, when he has learn'd the* Significations *of* Vocare, Ponere, Venire; *if he is informed, That theſe* Prepoſitions, Ad, Con,

Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, *being Compounded, ſignifie* To, Together; Down, *or* From; In, *or* Upon; Before, *or* Firſt; Forth, Back, *or* Up; Under, Upon *or* Over, *will preſently know that* Advocare *ſignifies* to call to, Convocare, to call together, Devocare, to call down, Invocare, to call upon, Præponere, to put before, Proponere, to put forth, Reponere, to put back, Subponere, to put under, Supervenire, to come upon, or over. *So, he that knows what* Amicus, Avarus *ſignifie, will ſoon learn what* Amicitia, Avaritia *mean: As, he that knows what* Liber, Culter *are, will ſoon tell you that* Libellus *is* a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. *Likewiſe by him who hath learnt that* Tepere, Calere *ſignifie* to be Warm, to be Hot, *the ſignifications of* Tepor, Calor *will be preſently underſtood.*

I have indeed put in Three *or* Four Verbal Nouns, *or Nouns which are derived of Verbs,* as Paſtor, Arator; *but the ſo doing was needfull, in order to make ſome other Words the better to hang together.*

One Thing to be obſerved is, That in compoſing of this little Book, Reſpect has been had all along to thoſe Words that are moſt uſual in the Latin Tongue, *and not in the* Engliſh; *ſince this is a* Vocabulary *for the*

Learning

Learning of the former Language, *and no of the latter. Beſides, many Things which do frequently occur in our* Tongue, *were unknown to the* Romans; *and therefore, you cannot expect* Latin Words *for them; ſince the* Romans *could not give* Names *to Things they knew nothing of.*

As to the Method, *I have made choice of the moſt* Natural *and* Entertaining, *that the Subject is capable of; and diſtributed Matters into ſuch an Order, that the Learner may at the ſame time, and with the ſame Pains with the* Knowledge *of the Words,* underſtand *the Things* themſelves *which they* expreſs, *with their* Order, *and* Dependance *upon one another: And the better to fix* Both *upon the* Memory *of the young* Readers, *and to give them as clear an* Idea *as poſſible, of what they learn, I have cauſed little* Draughts *and* Pictures *to be made of ſuch* Things *as are* known *and* diſtinguiſhed *by their* Outward Shapes, *with References to the Words that mention them.*

Note.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the Figures, (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) (5,) &c. refer to the ſame Numbers in the *Pictures*, as those in the *Cut* do to the ſame Figures among the *Words*.

THE LONDON VOCABULARY.

I.

Of THINGS.

A Thing hath,	Res, ei, f.
Name	Nomen, inis, n.
Sign	Signum, i, n.
Mark, or Note	Nota, æ, f.
Mode, or Manner	Modus, i, m.

A Kind	Gĕnus, ĕris, n.
A Part,	Pars, tis, f.
Or Member	Membrum, i, n.

A Part is

An Half	Dīmĭdĭum, i, n.
A Fragment, or broken Piece	Fruſtum, i, n.
A Crum, or little Piece	Mīca, æ, f.

Things have alſo their

Cauſe	Cauſa, æ, f.
Nature	Nātūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Prīncĭpĭum, ĭi, n.
End	Fīnis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, ĭnis, m.
Time	Tempus, ŏris, n.
Number	Nūmĕrus, i, m.
Place	Lŏcus, i, m,
Space	Spătĭum, i, n.

A Thing is

The World	(1)	Mundus, i, m.
A Body		Corpus, ŏris, n.
The Sky	(2)	Æthēr, ĕris, m.
A Spirit		Spīrĭtus, us, m.

God created the World out of

Nothing	Nĭhĭlum, i, n.

In a Body there is

Matter	Mā.ĕ.ĭa æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Fĭgūra, æ, f.

In the Sky there are

he Sun	(3)	Sol, is, m.
he Moon	(4)	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	(5)	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

ight		Lux, cis, f.
Sun-Beam	(6)	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
arkneſs	Tĕnĕbræ, ārum, f.

A Spirit is

od		Dĕus, i, m.
n Angel	(7)	Angĕlus, i, m.
Mind		Mens, tis, f.
		Or, Ănĭmus, i, m.
Soul		Ănĭma, æ, f.
Devil		*Diăbŏlus, i, m.

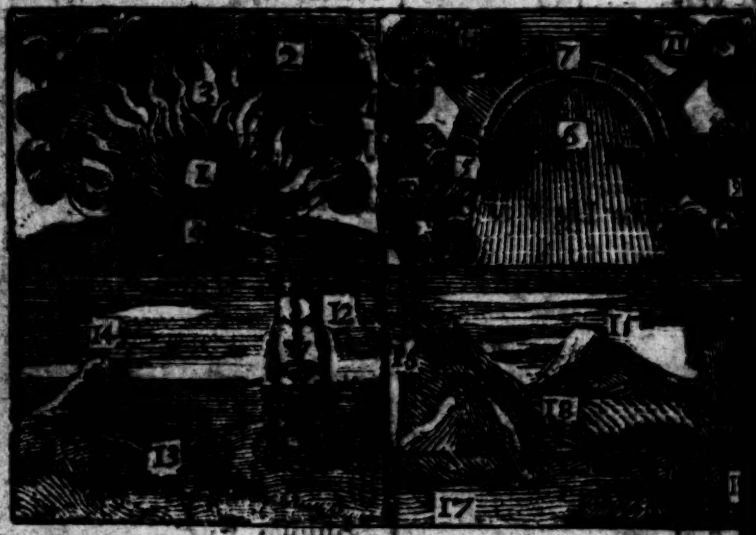
Who Inhabit

eaven	(8)	Cœlum, i, n.
e Element		Ĕlĕmentum, i, n.
ell		†

This is only uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers.
Loci Inſeri

II.

Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World there are four Elements, or Beginnings of all Things.

Fire	Ignis, is, m.
Air	Aër, ĕris, m.
Water	Aqua, æ, f.
Earth	Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) cometh

A Spark	Scintilla, æ, f.
Smoak (2)	Fūmus, i, m.
A Flame (3)	Flamma, æ, f.
Soot	Fūlīgo, ĭnis, f.

In the Fire are

A Firebrand (4)	Torris, is, m.
A Live or Hot Coal	Prūna, æ, f.
Embers, or warm Ashes.	Favilla æ, f.

After the Fire there remain

A Dead Coal	Carbo ōnis, m.
A Dead or Quench'd Brand	Tītio, ōnis, m.
Ashes	Cīnis, ĕris, m.
Or Cinders	or Ciner

In the Air (6) *are*

A Cloud	Nūbes, is, f.
A Fog or Mist	Nēbŭla, æ, f.
A Steam	Văpor, ōris, m.
The Rainbow (7)	Iris, idis, f.
A Wind	Ventŭs, i, m.
A Gentle wind	Aura, æ, f.

The Four chief Winds are

The East-Wind (8)	Eurus, i, m.
The West Wind (9)	Zĕphўrus, i, m.
The North-Wind (10)	Aquĭlo, ōnis, m.
The South-Wind (11)	Auster, tri, m.

From a Cloud cometh

Rain	*Plŭvia, æ, f.
Snow	Nix nĭvis, f.
Hail	Grando, dĭnis, f.
Dew	Ros, rōris, m.
Frost	Gelu, n. *Undeclined*
Hoar or white Frost	Prŭīna, æ, f.
Thunder	Tŏnĭtru, n. *Undeclined*
A Thunder-bolt	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
Lightning	Fulgur ŭris, n.

Rain if it falls close or thick is

A Shower	Imber, ris, m.

Rain if it be fierce is

A Great Shower or Storm	Nimbus, i, m.

*This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

Water is

A Spring, or Fountain (12)	Fons, tis, m.
A River (13)	Rīvus, i, m. Or, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave	Unda, æ, f.
The Sea	Măre, is, n.

The Main Sea that compasseth the World is

The Ocean	Oceănus, i, m.

A River hath

A Bank	Rīpa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, ĭnis, d. rather m.
A Channel	Alvĕus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, ĭcis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, ĭtis, m.
A Shallow, or Ford	Vădum, i, n.

From Water cometh

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam, or Froth	Spūma, æ, f.
Ice	Glăcĭes, ēi, f.

Water when it wants Vent, spreads it self into

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lăcus, us, m.
A Marsh, or Fen	Pălus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lăcūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

A Shore	Lītus, ŏris, n.
A Haven, or Port	Portus, us, m.
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay	Sĭnus, us, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frĕtum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water, is

An Isle, or Island (14)	Insŭla, æ, f.

The Earth *is*

Land	Terra, æ, f.
Ground	Hŭmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Sōlum, i. n. *Or*, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the Earth *is*

An Hill (15)	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or Great Hill 16	Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field (18)	Campus, i, m.
A Vale, or Valley (17)	Vallis, m.
A Rock (19)	Rūpes, is, f.

Earth mixed with Water is

Mud	Līmus, i, m.
Mire, or Dirt	Cœnum, i, n. *Or*, Lŭtum, i, n.

Earth without Water is

Dust	Pulvis, ĕris, m. *Or*, Pulver, ĕris, m.

Earth cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf	Cespes, ĭtis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of Earth *are*

Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūbrīca, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the Earth *is taken*

A Mineral	*Mĭnĕra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

*This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore shou'd have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III.

Of MINERALS and METALS.

The Earth, *or Matter, of which any Thing dug out of the* Earth *is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.*

A Mineral *is*

Juice		Succus, i, m.
A Metal		Mĕtallum, i, n.
A Stone	(9)	Lăpis, ĭdis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt	Săl, is, m.
Alum	Alūmen, ĭnis, n.
Sulphur	Sulfur, ŭris, n.
Amber	Succĭnum, i, n.

4

A *Metal is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth, as,

Gold	(1)	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	(2)	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	(3)	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	(4)	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	(5)	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	(6)	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead called by the Moderns	Sandyx, ȳcis, f.
	Mĭnĭum, i, n.
White Lead	Cērussa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals, [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminare Stone called Brass——— Or, that which is made of purified and hardned Iron called

Steel	Chălybs, ȳbis, m.

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or

Verdigrease	Ærūgo, ĭnis, f.

Metals are digged out of

A Mine	(8)	Fŏdīna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body. is

Sand	ˇArēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārĕa, æ, f.
A big Stone (10)	Saxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Sīlex, ĭcis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pūmex, ĭcis, d.

*This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan* &c. for the Mine it self.

A Whetstone (11)	Cos, ōtis, f.
A Marble	Marmor, ŏris, n.
A Loadstone (12)	Magnes, ētis, m.
A Jewell (13)	Gemma, æ, f.

A Jewel, or Pretious Stone is

A Diamond	˘Adămas, antis, m.
A Sapphire	Sapphīrus, i, m.
A Chrysolite	Chrysŏlĭthus, i, m.
An Emerald	Smăragdus, i, m.
A Carbuncle of a fiery Colour	Pyrōpus, i, m.
A Jasper	˘Jaspis, ĭdis, f.
An Agate	˘Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Glass	Vĭtrum, i, n.
A Chrystal	Chrystallus, i, f.
A Pearl	Margărīta, æ, f.

IV. Of

IV.

Of PLANTS.

A Plant is

AN Herb A Shrub A Tree	HErba, æ, f. Frŭtex, ĭcis, m. Arbor, ŏris, f.

An Herb is

Graſs	Grāmen, ĭnis, n.
Flax	Līnum, i, n.
All manner of Corn or Grain	Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of ſome of the moſt common Herbs are

A Bur	Lappa, æ, f.
Fern or Brakes,	Filix, ĭcis, f.
Hemlock	Cĭcūta, æ, f.

Hyſſop,

Hyſſop	Hyſſōpus, i, f.
A Lilly (2)	Līlĭum, ii, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold (3)	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	ᵔAmārăcus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moſs	Muſcus i, m.
A Muſhroom, or Toad-ſtool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtĭca, æ, f.
Parſly	ᵔApĭum, ii, n.
A Poppy (4)	Păpāver, ĕris, n.
A Ruſh	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crŏcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvĭa, æ, f.
Sorrel	Lăpăthus, i, m.
Sea-Weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southern Wood	ᵔAbrŏtŏnum, i, n.
A Thiſtle (5)	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme	Thўmus, i, m. & Thўmum, i, n.
Vervain	Verbēna, æ, f.
A Violet	Vĭŏla, æ, f.
Worm-Wood	Abſinthĭum, ii, n.
Eatable Herbs	ᵔOlus, ĕris, n.
An Artichoke (6)	Cĭnăra, æ, f.
Aſpargus, Sperage, or Sparrow-Graſs	Aſpărăgus, i, m.
Lettice	Lactūca, æ, f.
Colewerts	Braſsĭca, æ, f.

Which becoming Headed are called

Cabbage (7)	*

Eatable Roots are

Bett	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allĭum, ii, n.

*This is called *Braſsĭca Căpĭtāta.*

A Leek	Porrum, i, n.
An Onion (9)	Cēpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
Radish (8)	Răphănus, i, m.
A Turnip	Rāpum, i, n.

Olteraceous Fruits are

A Cucumber (10)	Cŭcŭmis, is, m.

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, or Pomkin	Pĕpo, ōnis, m.

A Delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggest sort is

A Gourd	Cŭcurbĭta, æ, f.

(12) *Corn is*

Barley (14)	Hordĕum, i, n.
Millet, or Grout	Mĭlĭum, ii, n.
An Oat (15)	Avēna, æ, f.
Rice	Orȳza, æ, f.
Wheat (13)	Ador, ŏris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal, or Flower	Fărīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, ŭris, n.

Pulse is

	Lĕgūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Bean (17)	Făba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lŏlĭum, ii, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Pīsum, i, n.
Vetches, or Tares (18)	Vĭcĭa, æ, f.

In Corn *is*

The Beard (19)	Arĭſta, æ, f.
An Ear (20)	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, or ſingle Corn	Grānum, i, n.
An Husk	Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk	Culmus, i, m.
ſtanding Corn *is* (12)	Sĕges, ĕtis, m.
A Mixture of ſundry Grains Or Meſcelline is	Farrāgo, ĭnis, f.

V. Of

V.

Of TREES and SHRUBS.

A Shrub is a Plant which riſeth not up to the juſt Bigneſs of a Tree; ſuch is

THE *Bramble*	Rŭbus, i, m. or f.
The Juniper	Jūnĭpĕrus, i, f.
Ivy	Hĕdĕra, æ, f.
The Myrtle	Myrtus, i, f.
A Reed	Călămus, i, m. *Or*, Arundo, ĭnis, f.
The Roſe-Buſh (1)	Rŏſa, æ, f.
The Tamariſk	Myrīca, æ, f.
The Vine (2) *beareth*	Vītis, is, f.
A Bunch of Grapes (3)	Uva, æ, f.
A Vine Leaf is	Pampĭnus, i, m.

Pome-bearing Trees are

The Apple-Tree (5)	Mālus, i, f.
The Fig-Tree	Ficus, us, f.
The Medlar-Tree	Meſpĭlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-Tree (6)	Pȳrus, i, f.
The Service, or Sorb Tree	Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing *Trees are*

The Cherry-Tree (8)	Cĕrăsus, i, f.
The Olive-Tree	*Oliva, æ, f.
The Palm-Tree	Or, Oleu, æ, f.
The Plumb-Tree (7)	Palma, æ, f.
	Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing *Trees are*

The Bay-Tree	Laurus, i, or us, f.
The Box-Tree	Buxus, i, f.
The Elder-Tree	Sambūcus, i, f.
The Mulberry-Tree (9)	Mōrus, i, f.
The Yew-Tree	Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing *Trees are*

The Almond-Tree	Amygdăla, æ, f.
The Beech-Tree	Fāgus, i, f.
The Filbert-Tree	Cōrȳlus, i, f.
The Wallnut-Tree (14)	*Juglans, dis, f.

Forrest-Trees *are*

The Alder-Tree	Alnus, i, f.
The Ash-Tree (10)	Fraxĭnus, i, f.
The wild Ash	Ornus, i, f.
The Birch-Tree	Bĕtŭla, æ, f.
The Cedar-Tree (11)	Cĕdrus, i, f.
The Cork-Tree	Sūber, ĕris, n.
The Cypress-Tree (12)	Cŭpressus, i, f.
The Elm (13)	Ulmus, i, f.
The Fir-Tree	Abĭes, ĕtis, f.
The Lime, or Linden-Tree	Tĭlia, æ, f.
The Maple	Acer, ĕris, n.
The Oak	Quercus, ūs, f.

*Arbor is understood.

An Oak of the hardiſt Kind	Rōbur, ŏris, n.
The Holm Oak	Ilex, ĭcis, f.
The Pine-Tree	Pīnus, us, f.
The Plane-Tree	Plătănus, i, f.
The Poplar-Tree	Pōpŭlus, i, f.
The Turrentine-Tree	Tĕrĕbinthus, i, f.
The Willow-Tree	Sălix, ĭcis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit is,	Fructus, us, m.
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ŭcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whoſe Skin or Peel is not hard; ſuch is

An Apple	Mālum, i, n.
A Cherry	Cĕrăſum, i, n.
A Date	Dactўlus, i, m.
A Fig	Fīcus, i, *or* us, f.
A Medlar	Meſpĭlum, i, n.
An Olive	Olīva, æ, f.
A Pear	Pўrum, i, n.
A Plumb	Prūnum, i, n.
The ſorb Apple	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; ſuch is

An Almond	Amygdăla, æ, f.
A Cheſnut	*Caſtānĕa, æ, f.
A Filberd	*Avellāna, æ, f.
A Wallnut	*Juglans, dis, f.

*Theſe are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being underſtood.

A **Berry** *is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Shrubs; such is*

A Grape	˘Acĭnus, i, m.
A Mulberry	Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frāgum, i, n.

Spice-bearing *Trees bring forth*

Spice *is*	˘Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnamon	Cāsia, æ, f. *Or*, Cinnămum, i, n. *in* Ovid.
Ginger	Zingĭber, ĕris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĭdis, f. *in* Plautus
Pepper	Pĭper, ĕris, n.

The **Oak** *bears*

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn	Glans, glandis, f.

From **Trees** *also come*

Frankincense	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pĭcis, f.
Rosin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

Parts *of a* **Plant** *are*

The Root	Rādix, īcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, f.
The Bark	Cortex, ĭcis, m.
A Bough, or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surcŭlus, i, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots, or Sides of the Stock.	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A fresh, or green Leaf	Frons, frondis, f.
A dead, or withered Leaf	Fŏlĭum, ii, n.
A Blossom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

Wood

Trees have

Wood	Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot	Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot	Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell	Pūtāmen, ĭnis, n.
A Kernel	Nŭclĕus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood	Sylva, æ, f.
A Forest	Saltus, us, m.
A Grove	Nĕmus, ŏris, n.
A Grove consecrated to some God is	Lūcus, i, m.
A Place planted with Trees is	Arbustum, i, n.
A Place planted with Willows is	Sălictum, i, n.
A Place planted with Oaks is	Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of

VI.

Of INSECTS.

AN Animal, or Living Creature hath	ANimal, ālis, n.
Life	Vita, æ, f.
Sense	Sensus, us, m.
Sex	Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses

The Sight	Vīsus, us, m.
The Hearing	Audītus, us, m.
The Smell	Odōrātus, us, m.
The Taste	Gustus, us, m.
The Touch, or Feeling	Tactus, us, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cŏlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sŏnus, i, m.
Or Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	*Odor, ōris, m.
Taſt, or Reliſh	Săpor, ōris, m.

Beſides the five Outward Senſes above-mentioned, there are three Inward Senſes given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things

The Common Senſe	*
The Fancy	‖
The Memory	Mĕmŏria, æ, f.

The Senſes at Reſt is called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.

By its Sex a Living Creature is

A Male	Mas, ăris, m.
A Female	Fēmĭna, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Inſect	Inſectum, i, n.
A Serpent	†Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, f.
A Beaſt	Beſtĭa, æ, f.
A Fiſh	Piſcis, is, m.
A Man	Hŏmo, ĭnis, m.

*Called *Senſus communis*

‖ Phantā ĭa, æ, f.

†*Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the *Maſculine Gender*, *Anguis* is underſtood; when in the *Feminine*, *Beſtia* is underſtood.

Inſects

Insects are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them in some Part of their Bodies.

Creeping Insects *are*

A Worm (1)	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire (2)	Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar	Ērūca, æ, f.
A Flea	Pūlex, ĭcis, m.
A Glow-Worm	Cĭcindēla, æ, f.
An Horse-Leech	Hĭrūdo, ĭnis, f.
A Louse	Pĕdĭcŭlus, i, m.
A Moth	Tĭnĕa, æ, f.
Nits	Lendes, ium, f.
A Silk-Worm	Bombyx, ўcis, m.
A Snail (3)	Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider (4)	*Arānĕa, æ, f.
A Water-Spider	Tĭpŭla, æ, f.
A Tick	Rĭcĭnus, i, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug or Chinch	Cīmex, ĭcis, m.

Flying Insects *are*

A Bee (5)	*Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	Scărăbæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-Fly, or Ox-Fly	*Asīlus, i, m.
A Butter-Fly (6)	Păpĭlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigall, or Baulm Cricket	*Cĭcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket	Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly	Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat	Cŭlex, ĭcis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust (7)	Lŏcusta, æ, f.

*This Insect is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

Spaniſh Fly	Canthăris, ĭdis, f.
Waſp	Veſpa, æ, f.
n Hornet, or great Waſp (8)	Crābro, ōnis, m.
Drone	Fūcus, i, m.
hath not	
Sting	Acūlĕus, i, m.

A Serpent or Creeper is

n Adder, or Viper (9)	Vīpĕra, æ, f.
An Aſp	Aſpis, ĭdis, f.
A Baſiliſk	Băsĭlĭſcus, i, m.
A Dragon (10)	Drăco, ōnis, m.
A Lizard	Lăcertus, i, m.
A Salamander	Sălămandra, æ, f.
A Scorpion	Scorpĭus, ii, m.
	Or, Scorpĭo, ōnis, m.
A Snake	Cŏlŭber, bri, m.
A Water-Snake	Nātrix, ĭcis, m.
	Or, Hȳdrus, i, m.

A Bee in	
A Bee-Hive (11)	Alvĕāre, is, n. &
	Alveārium, ii, n.
maketh	
Honey	Mel, lis, n.
An Honey-Comb	Fāvus, i, m.
Wax	Cĕra, æ, f.
A Swarm of Bees is	Exāmen, ĭnis, n.

VII. Of

VII.

Of BIRDS.

Singing Birds (11) *are*

A *Black-Bird*	M ˘Erŭla, æ, f.
A *Chaffinch*	Fringilla, æ, f.
	Cardŭēlis, is, f.
A *Gold-Finch*	*Or*, ˘Acanthis, ĭdis, f.
A *Green-Finch*	Chlōris, ĭdis, f.
	Or, Vĭrĕo, ōnis, m.
A *Lark*	˘Alauda, æ, f.
A *Nightingale*	Luscĭnĭa, æ, f.
A *Quail*	Cŏturnix, īcis, f.
A *Robin Red-Breast*	Erĭthăcus, i, m.
A *Starling, or Stare*	Sturnus, i, m.
A *Thruſh*	Turdus, i, m.
A *Tit-mouſe*	Pārus, i, m.

Birds which live about, or in Watery Places, are

A Coot		Fŭlĭca, æ, f. & Fŭlix, ĭcis, f.
A Crane	(1)	Grus, ŭis, d.
A Didopper, or Dobchick		Mergus, i, m.
A Duck	(16)	Anās, ătis, f.
A Goose	(4)	Anſer, ĕris, m.
An Heron		Ardĕa, æ, f.
A Pelican	(3)	Pĕlĭcānus, i, m.
A Stork		Cĭcōnĭa, æ, f.
A Swan		Olor, ōris, m. Or, Cygnus, i, m.
A Water-Wagtail		Mōtācĭlla, æ, f.
A Kings-Fiſher		Alcўon, ŏnis, f.

Ravenous Birds are

A Crow, or Rook	(8)	Cornix, īcis, f.
A Cuckow		Cŭcŭlus, i, m.
An Eagle	(2)	Aquĭla, æ, f.
An Hawk		Accĭpĭter, tris, m.
A Kite, or Glead		Milvus, i, m.
A Magpie, or Pianet	(5)	Pĭca, æ, f.
An Owl	(9)	Noctŭa, æ, f. Or, Būbo, ōnis, d.
A Parrot	(13)	Pſittăcus, i, m.
A Raven		Corvus, i, m.
A Vultur		Vultur, ŭris, m.

Birds dwelling about the Houſe are

A Cock	(12)	Gallus, i, m.

Whoſe Female is

An Hen	Gallīna, æ, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

A Capon	Căpo, ōnis, m.
A Dove, or Pigeon (10)	Cŏlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock (10)	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow (6)	Paſſer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow	Hĭrundo, ĭnis, f.

Beſides thoſe Birds before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

A Bat	Veſpertĭlio, ōnis, m.
An Hedge-Sparrow	Currūca, æ, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, ĭcis, d.
A Pheaſant	Phāſĭānus, i, m.
A Ring-Dove	Pălumbes, is, m. & f.
A Turtle-Dove	Turtur, ŭris, m.

A Bird hath

A Bill or Beak	Roſtrum, i, n.
A Comb or Creſt	Criſta, æ, f.
A Wing	Ala, æ, f.
A Feather	Plūma, æ, f.
An hard Feather or Quill	Pĕnna, æ, f.
A Craw or Crop	Inglŭvĭes, ei, f.

A Bird lays in

A Neſt (15)	Nĭdus, i, m.
An Egg (15)	Ovum, i, n.
bath	
A White	Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
An Yolk	Vĭtellus, i, m.

A Fowler or Bird-Catcher 11	Auceps, cŭpis, m. & f.
Catcheth Birds with	
Birdlime	Viscus, i, m.
	Or, Viscum, i, n.
And puts them into	
A Cage or Abbey (11)	Aviārium, ii, n.

VIII.

Of FISHES.

River and Pond Fishes are

AN *Eel* (1)	ANguilla, æ, f.
A Gudgeon	Gōbius, ii, m.
	Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
A Peareh (2)	Perca, æ, f.
A Pike	Lūcius, ii, m.
A Tench	Tinca, æ, f.

Sea-Fish are

A Dolphin	(3)	Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet		Mūgil, ĭlis, m.
An Oyster	(4)	Ostrĕa, æ, f.
A Whale	(5)	Bālæna, æ, f.

Fish common to both Salt *and* Fresh *Water are*

A Crab-Fish	(6)	Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon	(7)	Salmo, ōnis, m.

Fishes have

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.

Fishes have also

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.

Fish that are covered with

A Shell	Testa, æ, f.

Are called

Shell-Fish	Conchўlĭa, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman	(8)	Pisc̄ātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth Fish with

An Hook	(9)	Hāmus, i, m.
A Net	(10)	Rēte, is, n.
Salt-Fish is		Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX.

IX.

Of Four-Footed BEASTS

Some are Tame

as

CAttle *The Labouring Beast* | PEcus, ŏris, n. Jūmentum, i, n.

The Four-Footed Creature which flieth from Men, is called

A Wild-*Beast* | *Fĕra, æ, f.

Cattle *is*

All Sort of Neat

Ox, Bull or Cow | Bos, bŏvis, m. & f.

*This is an Adjective, *Bestia* or *Pĕcus* being understood.

A Bull	(1)	Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow		Vacca, æ, f.
An He-Goat	(2)	Hircus, i, m.
A Gelded Goat		Caper, ri, m.
An Hog	(3)	Porcus, i, m.
A Ram		Aries, ĕtis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep	(4)	*Ovis, is, f.

A **Cow** *brings forth*

A Calf	Vitŭlus, i, m.

A **Ram** *gelded is called*

A Weather	Vervex, ēcis, m.

A **Cow** *that never yet was with* **Calf** *is called*

An Heifer	Jŭvenca, æ, f.

A She-Goat *brings forth*	Capra, æ, f.
A young Goat, or Kid	Hœdus, i, m.

A **Sheep** *brings forth*

A Lamb	Agnus, i, m.
A Sow *brings forth*	*Sus, sŭis, com.
A Pig	Porcellus, i, m.

A **Pig** *not gelded is called*

A Boar-Pig	Verres, is, m.

*Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word Swine is also in English; but with this Difference, That Swine is used in both Numbers.

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow-Pig	*Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass	(5)	˘Asĭnus, i, m.
A Camel		Cămēlus. i, m.
An Elephant	(6)	˘Elĕphas, antis, m.
An Horse	(7)	˘Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare	˘Equa, æ, f.
A Mule	Mūlus, i, m. & Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle	(7)	Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	(7)	˘Ephippĭum, ĭi, n.

Wild Beasts are

An Ape	(8)	Sīmĭus, ii, m. Or, Sīmĭa, æ, f.
A Bear	(9)	Ursus, i, m.
A wild Boar		˘Aper, pri, m.
A Coney, or Rabbit		Cūnĭcŭlus, i, m.
A †Deer	(10)	Dāma, æ, com.
A Fox		Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart, or Stag		Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

An Hind which bringeth forth	Cerva, æ, f.
A Fawn	Hinnŭlus, i, m.

*Porcus is understood.

†The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare (11)	Lĕpus, ŏris, m.
An Hedge-Hog	Ēchīnus, i, m.
A Lion (12)	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

A Lioness	Lĕæna, æ, f.

A Leopard	Pardus, i, m.
A Mole	Talpa, æ, d.
A Monkey, or Marmoset	Cercŏpĭthēcus, i, m.
An Ounce	Lynx, cis, d.
A Panther	Panthēra, æ, f.
A Porcupine	Hystrix, ĭcis, f.
A Squirrel	Sciūrus, i, m.
A Tyger	Tīgris, is, f.
A Wolf	Lŭpus, i, m.

Beasts that dwell about the House *are*

A Dog or Bitch (13)	Cănis, is, com.
A Cat (14)	Fēlis, is, f.
A Mouse (15)	Mus, mūris, m.
A Rat	*
A Weasel	Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

A Mouse-Trap (15)	Muscĭpŭla, æ, f.

Four-Footed Beasts *that live as well by* Water *as* Land, *are*

A Bever	Fĭber, bri, m.
A Crocodile	Crŏcŏdīlus, li, m.
A Frog (19)	Rāna, æ, f.
A Tortoise	Testūdo, ĭnis, f.

*Commonly called *Sorex*.

A Number of Small Cattle, *as Sheep*, &c. *is called*

A Flock	Grex, grĕgis, m.

A Number of Big Cattle, *as Oxen*, &c. *is called*

An Herd	Armentum, i, n.
A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling, the Young of all Beasts is	Cătŭlus, i, m.

Beasts *have* [*Some*]

An Hoof	Ungŭla, æ, f.
An Horn	Cornu, n.
A Tail	Cauda, æ, f.
A Skin	Pellis, is, f.
A Hide	Tergus, ŏris, n.
Any Skin or Leather is	Cŏrĭum, ii, n.

Beasts *are covered with either*

A Bristle	Sēta, æ, f.
Or, Hair or Shag	Pĭlus, i, m.
Or Wool	Lāna, æ, f.
A Fleece of Wooll is	Vellus, ĕris, n.

The **Bull, Ox** *and* **Cow** *are remarkable for the Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called*

The Dew-Lap	Pălĕar, āris, n.

The **Elephant** *is remarkable for his*

Snout or Trunk	Prŏboſcis, *Or*, Prŏmuſcis, ĭdis, f.

The **Goat** *is remarkable for his*

Beard	Barba, æ, f.

The Horse is remarkable for his	
Main	Jŭba, æ, f.
Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called	
Strwet, or Tallow	Sebum, i, n.
He that keepeth **Sheep** *is*	
A Shepherd	Pastor, ōris, m.
who hath	
A Crook, or Staff	Pĕdum, i, n.
A Scrip, or Wallet	Pēra, æ, f.
An Huntsman	Vĕnātor, ōris, m.
hath	
An Hunting-Staff, or Pole	Vĕnābŭlum, i, n.
And allures the Beasts out of their	
Cave, or Den	Căverna, æ, f.
into	
A Pitfall	Fŏvĕa, æ, f.
A Ditch	Scrobs, is, d.
Or, into	
A Net	Cassis, is, m.

X.

Of MAN, respecting his Age or Kindred.

A Man *by his Age is first*

A *Babe, Infant, or Child that cannot yet speak* 1 *then*	*INfans, ntis.
A Boy, or Lad (2)	Pŭer, ri, m.
Afterwards, a young Man (3)	*Adŏlescens, ntis.
A Grown Man (4)	Vir, vĭri, m.
An Old Man (5)	*Sĕnex, sĕnis.

*Infans, Adolescens & Senex being Adjectives, ought to have been rank'd among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting em here.

So

So in the other Sex there is

An Infant, or Babe (1)	Infans——
A Girl, Lass, or Wench (6)	Pŭella, æ, f.
A Maid, or Virgin (7)	Virgo, ĭnis, f.
A Grown Woman (8)	Mŭlier, ĕris, f.
An Old Woman (9)	˘Anus, us, f.

A Man *by his* Kindred *is*

A Father	Păter, ris, m.
A Grand-Father	˘Avus, i, m.
A Son	Fīlĭus, ii, m.
A Grand-Child	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frāter, tris, m.
A Father in Law	Sŏcer, ĕri, m.
A Son in Law	Gĕner, ĕri, m.

The Man that your Mother marrys after your Father's Death, is called.

A Step-Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step-Son	Prīvignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Pătrŭus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	˘Avuncŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

A Nephew	*
A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	†Pătrŭēlis, is.

*A Nephew is called, Fīlius Frātris, or Fīlius Sŏrōris.
†It is an Adjective, Frāter being understood.

A Woman by her Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand-Mother	Avĭa, æ, f.
A Daughter	Filĭa, æ, f.
A Grand-Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sŏror, ōris, f.
A Mother in Law	Sōcrus, us, f.
A Daughter in Law	Nŭrus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Nŏverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Prīvigna, æ, f.
A Niece	*

A Man too big is

A Giant	(10)	Gĭgas, antis, m.

A Man too little is

A Dwarf	(11)	Pūmĭlĭo, ōnis, m.

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnĭus, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārŏlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgĭus, ii, m.
Henry	Henrīcus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

*A Niece is called, *Fīlĭa Frātris*, or *Fīlĭa Sŏrōris*.

Peter

Peter	Pĕtrus, i, m.
Richard	Ricardus, i, m.
Robert	Robĕrtus, i, m.
William	Guilielmus, i, m.

Proper Names *of Women are*

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catharine	Căthărīna, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannah	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Joan	Joanna, æ, f.
Mary	Marīa, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Susan	Susanna, æ, f.

I have sat down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a **Vocabulary**. See the Preface.

XI. Of

XI.

Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.

Parts of the Body are

THE *Head* (1)	CAput, ĭtis, n.
The Trunk	Truncus, i, m.
A Limb	Artus, us, m.

On the Head are

The Hair (2)	Crinis, is, m.
	Or, Căpillus, i, m.
The Crown of the Head (1)	Vertex, ĭcis, m.
The Ear (3)	Auris, is, f.
The Temples of the Head (4)	Tempŏra, um, pl. n.
The Face	Făcĭes, ei, f.

In

In the Face are

The Forehead (5)	Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance	Vultus, us, m.
The Eye (6)	Oculus, i, m.
The Nose (7)	Nāsus, i, m.
The Mouth (8)	Os, ōris, n.
The Chin (9)	Mentum, i, n.

In the Eye are

The White of the Eye	*
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the Eye cometh

A Tear	Lăcrўma, æ, f.

The Nose hath two

Nostrils	Nāres, ium, pl. f.

To the Mouth belong

The Lip	Lăbĭum, ii, n.
	Or, Lăbrum, i, n.
The Outer Cheek	Gĕna, æ, f.

Within the Mouth are

The Gum	Gingĭva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth	Pălātum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ŭris, n.

*Called *Album Oculi.*

Between

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck	(10)	Collum, i,

Parts of the Neck are

The Fore-Part, or the Throttle	Jŭgŭlum, i, n.
The Hinder-Part	
Or, The Nape or Crag	Cervix, īcis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet	Gŭla, æ, f.

That Part that lies betwixt the Bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest	Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose Fore-Part is

The Breast	(11)	Pectus, ŏris, n.

The Hinder-Part is

The Back	Tergum, i, n.
Where are	
The Shoulder (13)	Hŭmĕrus, i, m.
The Mid-Back	Dorsum, i, n.
The Side (14)	Lătus, ĕris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom (15)	Sĭnus, us, m.
The Dug	Mamma, æ, f.
Which hath	
Nipple	Păpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly	(16)	Venter, ris, m.
The Navel		Umbĭlicus, i, m.

Below which are

The Lower Belly	Abdōmen, ĭnis, n.
The Groin	Inguen, ĭnis, n.

In

In the Hinder-Part of the Abdōmen *are*

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech (17) | Anus, i, m.
Or, Pōdex, ĭcis, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĭum, pl. f.

Of the LIMBS.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbo is called

The Arm (18) | Brāchĭum, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our Arm *is called*

The Elbow (19) | Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wi is called

The Fore-Arm | Lăcertus, i, m.
The Wiſt (20) | *

All that Part that is betwixt the Wriſt and the En of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mănus, us, f.

The Hand *being cloſed is*

The Fiſt (21) | Pugnus, i, m.

The Hand *being ſpread open is*

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

---

*Called *Carpus*, i, m.

Parts of the **Hand** *are*

The Thumb (23)	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger (24)	Dĭgĭtus, i, m.

On the **Finger** *is*

A Nail	Unguis, is, m.

Below

The Hip, or Haunch is	Coxa, æ, f.
The Thigh (25)	Fĕmur, ŏris, n.
Which reaches to	
The Knee (26)	Gĕnu, n.

The Back-Part of the **Knee** *is*

The Ham (27)	Pōples, ĭtis, m.

The Part from the Knee to the Ankle is

The Leg (28)	Crus, crūris, n.

The Back-Part of the **Leg** *is*

The Calf of the Leg (29)	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is (30)	Pes, pĕdis, m.

The upper Part of the **Foot** *is called*

The Inſtep (30)	*

The under Part of the **Foot** *is called*

The Sole of the Foot (32)	Planta, æ, f.

The **Foot** *hath*

A Toe	†
The great Toe is (31)	Hallux, ūcis, m.
	Or, Hallus, i, m.

*Called *Torſus, i, m.*
†Called *Digĭtus Pedis.*

In which Parts are

Skin	Cūtis, is, f.
Fleſh	Cāro, carnis, f.
A Muſcle	Muſcŭlus, i, m.
A Vein	Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	Artēria, æ, f.
An Humour	Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, or Sinew	Nervus, i, m.
Fat, or Greaſe	Adeps, ĭpis, d.
A Bone	Os, ossis, n.
In which is	
Marrow	Mĕdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, or thin Skin	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the Bones is

A Griſtle	Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, f.

The Inward Parts of the Body are

The Bowells	Viscĕra, um, pl. n.

In the Head is

The Brain	Cĕrĕbrum, i, n.

In the Breaſt are

The Heart	Cor, cōrdis, n.
The Lungs, or Lights	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the Belly is

The Paunch	Alvus, i, m.

In which are

The Stomach	Ventrĭcŭlus, i, m.
With The Mouth of the Stomach	Stŏmăchus, i, m.
The Guts	Inteſtīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greateſt Part of the Guts is covered with

Cawl | Omentum, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen, *lieth*

e Liver | Jĕcur, ŏris, n.

As on the left Side lieth

e Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

e two Reins, or Kidney | Ren, rēnis, m.
d the Bladder [*of Piſs*] | Vēsĭca, æ, f.

XII. Of

XII.

Of the BONES.

The Bones *belonging to a Man are about* 300 *divid*
into the Bones *of the* Head, *of the* Body, *and of t*
Limbs.

The Bones *of the* Head *are*

THE *Skull* (1)	CRānĭum, ii, n.
The Cheek-Bone (2)	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw-Bone	*Or*, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 *Teeth* (3)	Dens, tis, m.

Bones of the Body *are*

The Back-Bone (4)	*
Which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 *Ribs* (5)	Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
And The 2 *Shoulder-Blades* 6	Scăpŭlæ, ārum, pl. f.
The Shin-Bone is (7)	Tĭbĭa, æ, f.

*Spina Dorsi.

The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, ĭnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pĭtŭīta, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholly	*
Excrements, or Uncleannesses cast out of the Body, are	Excrēmenta, orum, pl. n.
Sweat	Sūdor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Sălīva, æ, f.
Nose	Mūcus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Ūrina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ŏris, m.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

Bilis Atra.

XIII. Of

XIII.

Of DISEASES.

The Body *is subject to*

A *Wound*	Vulnus, ĕris, n.
A *Sore, or Ulcer*	Ulcus, ĕris, n.
A Disease	Morbus, i, m.
Death	Mors, tis, f.

A Wound *is caused by*

A Stroke	Plāga, æ, f.
A Stripe, or Blow	Verber, ĕris, n.
A Wale on the Flesh after Whipping is	Vībex, īcis, m.

After a Wound *is cured there remains*

A Scar	Cĭcātrix, īcis, f.

Diſeaſ

Diſeaſes *are*

A Conſumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tuſſis, is, f.
The Dropſie	Hȳdrops, ōpis, m.
The Fever, or Ague	Febris, is, f.
The Gout	*Pŏdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scābies, ei, f.
Madneſs	Inſānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Peſtis, is, f.
The Stone	Calcŭlus, i, m.

The Phyſician (1) | Mĕdĭcus, i, m.

For the curing of **Diſeaſes**, *giveth*

Phyſick (2) | Mĕdĭcīna, æ, f.

He doth alſo ſell

A Medicine	Mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, n.
Or, A Remedy (3)	*Or*, Rĕmĕdĭum, ii, n.
Poyſon	Vĕnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no **Diſeaſe**, *there is*

Health, or Welfare	Sālus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbur, ŏris, n.

*This Word properly ſignifies the *Gout* of the Foot, but is generally taken for the *Gout* in any Part.

XIV.

Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man *hath*

A **Mind**	MEns, tis, m. *Or,* ĕAnĭmus, i, m.
Reason	Rătĭo, ōnis, f.
Will	Vŏluntas, ātis, f.

The **Affections, or Paſſions** *of the* **Mind** *are*

Love	ĕAmor, ōris, m.
Hatred	ĕOdĭum, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleaſure	Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Deſire	Dēsiderĭum ii, n.
Fear	Timor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mĕtus, us, m.
Shame	Pŭdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fŭror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invĭdĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with want of Food, or

Hunger	Fămes, is, f.

With want of Drink, or

Thirſt	Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food cauſeth

Leanneſs	Măcĭes, ei, f.

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ŏpis, f.
Aid	Auxĭlĭum, ii, n.
A Custom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	Opus, ĕris, n.
A Charge	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
Business	Nĕgōtĭum, ĭi, n.
Duty, or Office	Officĭum, ii, n.

Which should be done with

Counsel	Consĭlĭum, ii, n.
Art, or Skill	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stŭdĭum, ii, n.
Labour	Lăbor, ōris, m.
Faithfulness	Fĭdes, ei, f.
From Delay to do these Things, cometh	Mōra, æ, f.
Loss, or Damage	Damnum, i, n.

XV.

Of MEATS and DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the Body *there is*

PRovision, or *Plenty of* Food, or Meat Drink	Cōpĭa, æ, f. Cĭbus, i, m. Pōtus, us, m.
All Manner of Provisions of Meat *and* Drink *for Men, is called*	Pĕnus, i, *or* ûs, m. & f. *Or*, Annōna, æ, f.
Food, *or any thing that is eaten with Bread (especially Fish) is*	Opsōnĭum, ii, n.

For

For Eating there is

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Būtўrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsĕus, i, m.
Beſides what The Butcher Sells in The Shambles	Lănĭus, ii, m.
	Măcellum, i, n.
Beef	*

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are alſo for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plăcenta, æ, f.
Pottage, or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.

The Romans *expreſſed the Names of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as*

**Beef*	Cāro Bŭbŭla
Or Ox's Fleſh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or Lamb's Fleſh	
Mutton	Cāro Ŏvīna
Or Sheep's Fleſh	
Pork	Cāro Sŭilla
Or Hog's Fleſh	
Veal	Cāro Vĭtŭlīna
Or Calf's Fleſh	
†*Veniſon*	Cāro Fĕrīna

* Fleſh taken by Hunting.

Dainty Dishes	Pulmentum, i, n.
	Or, Pulmentārium, ii, n.
For Sauce	Condīmentum, i, n.
Men use	
Oil	Ŏlĕum, i, n.
Vinegar	Ăcētum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

A Breakfast	Jentăcŭlum, i, n.
A Dinner (1)	Prandĭum, ii, n.
A Common-Supper	Cœna, æ, f.
A Beaver, or Afternoons Luncheon	Mĕrenda, æ, f.

For Drinking *there is*

Ale, or Beer (2)	Cervĭsĭa, æ, f.
Wine (3)	Vīnum, i, n.
Which hath	
Dregs, or Lees	Fæx, fæcis, f.

At a Feast (4)	Convīvĭum, ii, n.
Or, A Banquet	Ĕpŭlum, i, n.
A Guest (5)	Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f.
eateth of	*Or,*
Dainties, or good Chear	Daps, dăpis, f.
A Mess, or Dish of Meat born to the Table	Fercŭlum, i, n.
A Morsel, or Mouthful, is	Buccĕa, æ, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker	Pistor, ōris, m.

Meat is dressed by

A Cook	Cŏquus, i. m.
in	
A Cook's Shop	Pŏpīna, æ, f.

(4) Convīva, æ, m. & f.

A Vintner, or Ale-House-Man Selleth Wine, or Ale in A Tavern, or Ale-House	Caupo, ōnis, m.
	Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI.

Of APPAREL.

For Cloathing of the Body

THE Taylor (1) maketh with Thread And a Needle of Cloth (2) A Garment	SArtor, ōris, m.
	Filum, i, n.
	Acus, us, f.
	Pannus, i, m.
	Vestis, is, f.

On the **Head** *is worn*	
An Hat, or Cap (3)	*Pīlĕus, i, m *Or*, Gălērus, i, m.
A Peruke, or Perriwig (4)	Căllĭendrum, i, n.
About the **Body** *is worn*	
A Close Coat (5)	Tŭnĭca, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Lăcerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	Pēnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak (6)	Pallĭum, ĭi, n.
A Gown (7)	Tŏga, æ, f.
You may call in Latin	
Breeches (8)	†Fĕmŏrālĭa, um, pl. n.
Stockins (9)	†Tĭbĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
are tied with	
A Garter	Pĕrĭscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

*The *Romans* ordinarily uſed no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a conſtant Cover, but only occaſional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, *&c.* Yet, at ſome particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them uſing ſome ſort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called *Pīlĕus Galērus*, &c.

† The *Romans* in no Reſpect differ'd more from the Modern Dreſs, than in that they had nothing anſwering to our Breeches and Stockins; Yet, inſtead of theſe, under their lower Coats, they ſometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Faſciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were apply'd, they called *Fĕmŏrālĭa* and *Tĭbĭālĭa*.

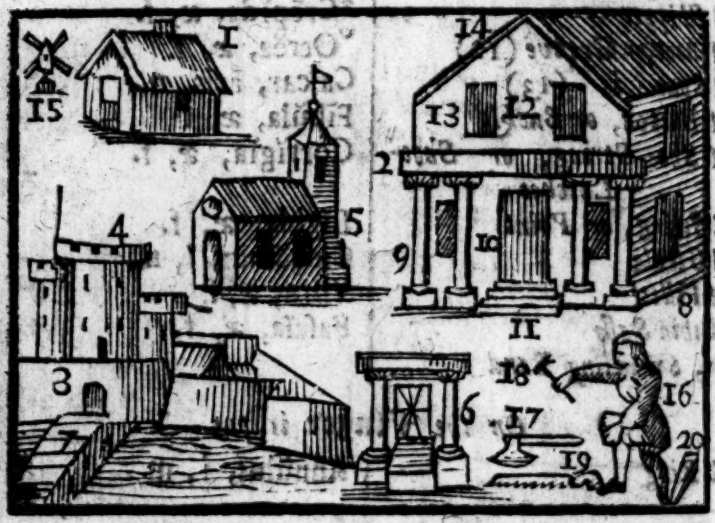
A

A Shoemaker (10) maketh	Sūtor, ōris, m.
A Shoe (11)	Calcĕus, i, m.
A Buskin, or High Shoe	Cŏthurnus, i, m.
A Sock	Soccus, i, m.
A Slipper	*Crēpĭda, æ, f.
A Boot, or Greave (12)	Ocrĕa, æ, f.
A Spur is (13)	Calcar, āris, n.
A Button, or Buckle	Fĭbŭla, æ, f.
A Shoe-String, or Shoe-Latchet	Corrĭgĭa, æ, f.
A String, or Point	Lĭgŭla, æ, f.
A Girdle	Cingŭlum, i, n.
A Fillet	Vitta, æ, f.
A thin Sash	Fascĭa, æ, f.
Or, Swadling Band	
On the Finger is put	
A Ring	} Annŭlus, i, m.

*This is supposed to be the same with the *Sŏlĕa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it cover'd only the Sole of the Foot, being fasten'd above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII.

Of BUILDINGS.



A *Building*	Ædes, is, f.

is either for ordinary Dwelling in, as

An House	Dŏmus, ûs, *and* i, f.
A Cote, or Cottage (1)	Căsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace (2)	Pălātĭum, ii, n.
A Fort, or Castle (3)	Arx, cis, f.
A Tower (4)	Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple (5)	Templum, i, n.
An Altar (6)	Ara, æ, f.
	Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

A Stove	Hȳpōcaustum, i, n.
A Bath	Balnĕum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

A Shop	Officīna, æ, f.

For Passage they make

A Way	Vĭa, æ, f.
A Path	Callis, is, f.

For walking in there is

A Portico, or Piazza	Portĭcus, us, f.

For Passage over the Water, there is

A Bridge (7)	Pons, tis, m.

For Passage for foul Water, there is

A Common-Shore	Clŏāca, æ, f.

In a Building there are

A Wall (8)	Părĕtes, ĕtis, f.
A Column, or Pillar (9)	Cŏlumna, æ, f.
A Chink, or Cranny	Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner	Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of a House are

The Gate	Jānŭa, æ, f.
Or, The Outer-Door (10)	Fōres, ĭum, m.
The Door	Ostĭum, ii, n.
Folding Doors	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threshold of the Door into	Līmen, ĭnis, n.
The Hall	Aula, æ, f.

The Dining Room	Triclīnium, ii, n.
The Inner Room	Conclāve, is, n.
The Kitchin	Cŭlīna, æ, f.
Near which is	
The Buttery, or Store-House	Promtŭārĭum, ii, n.
A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any Thing, is	Armārium, i, n.
By a Step, or Stair (11) *you go into*	Grădus, ūs, m.
The Bed-Chamber in which is	Cŭbĭcŭlum, i, n.
A Study	Mūsēum, i, n.
The Upper-Room (12)	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

A Room hath

A Roof, or Arch	*Cămĕra, æ, f. *Or*, Fornix, īcis, f.
An Hearth, or Fire-Place	†Cămīnus, i, m. *Or*, Fōcus, i, m.

On the Out-Side of the House appear

A Balcony, or Gallery	‖Pergŭla, æ, f.
The Window (13)	Fĕnestra, æ, f.
The Roof of the House (14)	Tectum, i, n.
The Ridge, or Top	Culmen, ĭnis, n. *Or*, Fastĭgĭum, ii, n.

*Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si *Cameram* percusti forte. *Horace.*

† See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicon*, under the Word *Caminus.*

‖ *Pergŭla* is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An

An House is	*supported by*
A Beam of the House	Trabs, is, f.
A Rafter	Tignum, i, n.
Doors	*have*
A Post	Postis, is, m.
A Hinge	Cardo, inis, d.
A Chain	Cătēna, æ, f.
A Bar, or Bolt	Obex, icis, d.
	Or, Pessŭlus, i, m.
A Lock	Sĕra, æ, f.
Which is	*opened by*
A Key	Clāvis, is, f.
Under the House is	
A Cellar	Cella, æ, f.
Out-Houses are	
A Stall, or Stable	Stăbŭlum, i, n.
In which is	
A Crib, or Manger	Præsēpe, is, n.
A Mill	Mŏla, æ, f.
A Privy, or House of Office	Fŏrĭca, æ, f.
A Well	Pŭtĕus, i, m.
A Company of Houses are	
A Street, or Row	Vĭcus, i, m.
A Town	Oppidum, i, n.
A City	Urbs, is, f.
To a City or Town, belong	
A Gate	Porta, æ, f.
A Wall	Mūrus, i, m.
Or, Walls	Mœnĭa, um, pl. n.

A Market, or Place where Courts are kept	Fŏrum, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman (16) *Who cutteth*	*Făber, ri, m.
A Plank	Planca, æ, f.
A Board	Tăbŭla, æ, f.
with an Ax, or Hatchet (17)	Sĕcūris, is, f.
He useth also	
An Hammer, or Mallet (18)	Malleus, i, m.
A Saw (19)	Serra, æ, f.
A File	Līma, æ, f.
A Wedge (20)	Cŭnĕus, i, m.
A Square	Norma, æ, f.
A Crow, or Bar	Vectis, is, m.
Glue	Glūten, ĭnis, n.
A Nail, or Pin	Clāvus, i, m.
A Brick is	Lăter, ĕris, m.

**A Smith worketh Iron upon*

An Anvil	Incus, ūdis, f.

*This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call Him that worketh in Iron, or, a Smith *Faber ferrarius*. Him that worketh in Wood, or, a Carpenter *Faber Lignarius*; as, Him that worketh in Gold, or, a Goldsmith *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII.

Of HOUSHOLD-STUFF.

All those Moveable Things, of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, *are called*

FUznituze or Houshold-Stuff	SUpellex, ctilis, f.
A whole Set of any Things, whereby one is furnished, is	*Instrumentum, i, n.

*Boves, Jumenta, & Instrumentum rusticum. *Phædrus* L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

For

For Dreſſing of Victuals, there are

A Pot (1)	Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle (2)	Lĕbes, ētis, m.
Which hath	
A Cover, or Lid (3)	Operculum, i, n.
A Frying Pan (4)	Sartāgo, ĭnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A pair of Bellows (5)	Follis, is, m.

For taking up of Coals

A pair of Tongs (6)	Forceps, ĭpis, d.

For giving of Light there are

A Lamp, or Light (7)	Lŭcerna, æ, f. *Or*, Lampas, ădis, f.
A Flamboy, or Torch	Fax, făcis, f.
A Candle (8)	Candēla, æ, f.
Which is put into	
A Candleſtick (9)	Candēlābrum, i, n
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern (10)	Lāterna, æ, f.

For ſitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Footſtool, or Low Seat	Scăbellum, i, n.
A Bench, or Form	Scāmnum, i, n.

For ſitting and leaning on there are

A Chair (11)	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cuſhion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and ſleeping on there are

A Cradle (12)	Cūnæ, ārum, ipl. f.
A Bed (13)	Lectus, i, m.

For

For putting Things upon there are

A Table (14)	Mensa, æ, f.
On which are put	
A Tablecloth (15)	Mantile, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tăpes ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife (16)	Cultĕr, tri, m.

There are for the keeping and carriage of Things

A Vessel	Vas, vāsis, n.
A Sheath, or Case	Thēca, æ, f.
A Sack, or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purse	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vāgina, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding dry Things, and are made of Wood, are

A Box (17)	Pyxis, ĭdis, f.
A Coffer, or Chest	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrīnium, ii, n.
A Basket (18)	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans *of Earth, and serv'd for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

A Jar (19)	Dōlium, ii, n.
A great Wine Vessel	*Cădus, i, m.
Another, something less than the Cadus	† Amphŏra, æ, f.

*Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

†This Some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

For *Small*

Small Veſſels for the holding of Water are

A Pitcher	Urcĕus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail (20)	Sĭtŭla, æ, f.

Veſſels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, a

A Diſh (21)	Diſcus, i, m.
A deep Diſh, or Platter	Pătĭna, æ, f.
A Trencher	*

Drinking Veſſels are

Any kind of Cup (22)	Pōcŭlum, i, n.
A Bowl, or Goblet	Pătĕra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or, A Bottle (23)	

Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup, Pot, or Jug	Anſa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

A Salt-Sellar (24)	Sălīnum, i, n.

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapeſtry-Hangings	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	Imāgo, ĭnis, f.
	Or, Simŭlācrum, i, n.
A Looking-Glaſs	Spĕcŭlum i, n.

*You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

For Cleaning of a Room they uſe

A Broom, or Beeſom | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-Duſt | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Chamber-Pot, or Urinal | Mātŭla, æ, f.

XIX.

Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.

Houſe and Land out of Town, is

THE *Country* | RUs, rūris, n.

A Country Farm (1) | Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

Land is

A Court, or Plat | Arĕa, æ, f.

A Field (2) | Ager, gri, m.

Lan

Land for **Herbs** *and* **Flowers** *is*

A Garden	Hortus, i, m.

Land for **Fruit-Trees** *is*

An Orchard	Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for **Corn** *is*

Arable Land Or, *Land fit for Plowing*	*Arvum, i, n.

Land for **Hay** *is*

A Meadow	Prātum, i, n.

Land for **Beasts** *is*

Pasture-Ground	† Pascŭa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An **Husbandman**	ˇAgrĭcŏla, æ, m.
The Plow-Man (3) *breaks up the Earth with A Plow* (4)	ˇArātor, ōris, m. ˇArātrum, i, n.

Parts of the **Plow** *are*

The Plow Tail, or Handle (5)	Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share (6)	Vōmis & Vōmer, ĕris, m.

*Rus is understood.

*Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingueis, & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made	
A Furrow	Sulcus, i, m.
The Husbandman ſoweth	
Seed	Sēmen, ĭnis, n.
The Ground is made even with	
An Harrow, or Rake (7)	Raſtrum, i, n.
When the Corn looks yellow, then comes	
The Harveſt	Meſsis, is, f.
Graſs cut down, and dryed by the Sun, is called	
Hay	Fœnum, i, n.
Which is put into	
A Barn (8)	Horrĕum, i, n.
A Garden is look'd after by	
A Gardiner (11)	*
Who maketh for Defence of the Garden	
An Hedge	Sēpes, is, f.
with a	
Bramble, or Bryar	Sentis, is, m.
To Husbandry alſo belong	
A Sieve (9)	Crībrum, i, n.
A Sickle, or Sythe (10)	Falx, cis, f.
A Spade (11)	Līgo, ōnis, f.
A Fork (12)	Furca, æ, f.

* Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good word, is evident from the beſt Writers of Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing; (Gardening;) never ſo much as once uſed the Name (Gardiner.)

For

For carrying of heavy Bodys there is

A Cart, or Waggon (13)	Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen	Onus, ĕris, n.
A Weight	Pondus, ĕris, n.

For Travelling *or Going*

A Journey there is	Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, n.
A Coach, or Chariot (14)	Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coach-Man, or Carter (15)	Aurīga, æ, m.
Who useth	
A Whip, or Goad	Stĭmŭlus, i, m.

To a Coach *or* Waggon, *belong*

A Pole	Tēmo, ōnis, m.
An Axle-Tree (16)	Axis, is, m.
A Wheel (17)	Rōta, æ, f.
A Spoke	Rădĭus, ĭi, m.

For the Beasts *are*

A Yoke	Jūgum, i, n.
The Reins	Hăbēna, æ, f.
	Or, Lōrum, i, n.
A Pack, or Fardel is carried in	Sarcĭna, æ, f.
Dorsers, or Pack-Saddles	Clītellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX.

Of SOCIETIES.

Men join together into

A Family	Familia, æ, f.
A Corporation	Civitas, tis, f.
A Kingdom	Regnum, i, n.
A School	Schŏla, æ, f.
A Church	*Eccleſia, æ, f.

In a Family are

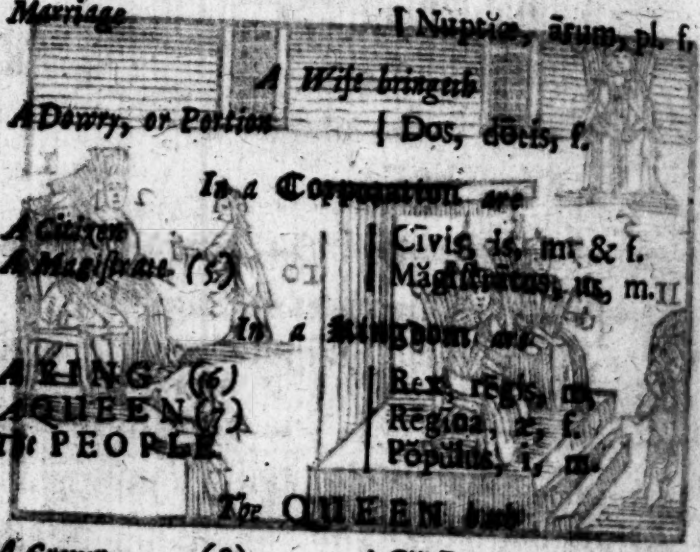
An Husband (1)	Vir, ri, m.
A Wife (2)	Uxor, ōris, f.
The Lord, or Maſter	Dŏmĭnus, i, m.
The Lady, or Dame	Dŏmĭna, æ, f.
The Maſter	Hĕrus, i, m.
The Miſtreſs	Hĕra, æ, f.

*It is an Eccleſiaſtical Word.

A Man-Servant (3)	Famŭlus, i, m.
An Hand-Maid, or Maid-Servant (4)	Ancilla, æ, f.

In Marriage

	Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.
A Wife bringeth	
A Dowry, or Portion	Dos, dōtis, f.



In a Corporation are

A Citizen	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
A Magistrate (5)	Măgistrātus, ūs, m.

In a Kingdom are

A KING (6)	Rex, rēgis, m.
A QUEEN (7)	Regīna, æ, f.
The PEOPLE	Pŏpŭlus, i, m.

The QUEEN &c.

A Crown (8)	Cŏrōna, æ, f.
A Scepter (9)	Sceptrum, i, n.
A Throne (10)	Thrŏnus, i, m.
	Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

The People are

The Nobles	Prŏcĕres, um, pl. m.
The Commonalty (11)	Plebs, plēbis, f.
The Rabble	Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe	Trĭbus, us, f.
A Rout	Turba, æ, f.
A Nation	Gens, tis, f.
	Or, Nātĭo, ōnis, f.

XXI. O

XXI.

The SCHOOL.

In

A School	(1)	Schŏla, æ, f.
are		
a Master	(2)	Măgister, tri, m.
a Scholar	(3)	Discĭpŭlus, l, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse	Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

a Letter	Lĭtĕra, æ, f.
a Syllable	Syllăba, æ, f.
a Word	Verbum, l, n.

Speech is

A Fable, or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An Hiſtory	Hiſtōrĭa, æ, f.
A Joke, or Jeſt	Jŏcus, i, m.
Fame, or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech writ down is

A Letter, or Epiſtle	Epiſtŏla, æ, f.
A Book (4)*	Lĭber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title (5)	Tĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page (6)	Pāgĭna, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pŏēta, æ, m.
Who writeth	
One ſingle Verſe	Verſus, us, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verſes	Carmen, ĭnis, n.

For Writing they uſe

A Pen (7)	Penna, æ, f.
Ink (8)	Sēpĭa, æ, f.
Paper (9)	†Pāpȳrus, i, m.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

*So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at firſt made, tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

†It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marſhes and moiſt Places, near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen-bath

A Slit	Crēna, æ, f.
And is made by	
A Pen-Knife (10)	*Scalpellum, i, n.
They make	
A Line	Līnĕa, æ, f.
by A Rule (11)	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing	Mendum, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
A Blot	Litūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Maſter hath

A Rod	Virga, æ, f.
Or, A Ferula	Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

*This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-Knife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII.

Of the CHURCH, or Eccleſiaſtical AFFAIRS.

Rulers in the Church are

JEſus Chriſt		JEſus, us, m. Chriſtus, i, m.
An Apoſtle		Apóſtŏlus, i, m.
A Biſhop	(1)	Epíſcŏpus, i, m.
A Prieſt	(2)	*Săcerdos. ōtis, m. & f.
An Elder		Présbyter, i, m.
A Deacon		Diácŏnus, i, m.

The Worſhip of GOD is

Religion	*Rĕligĭo, ōnis, f.

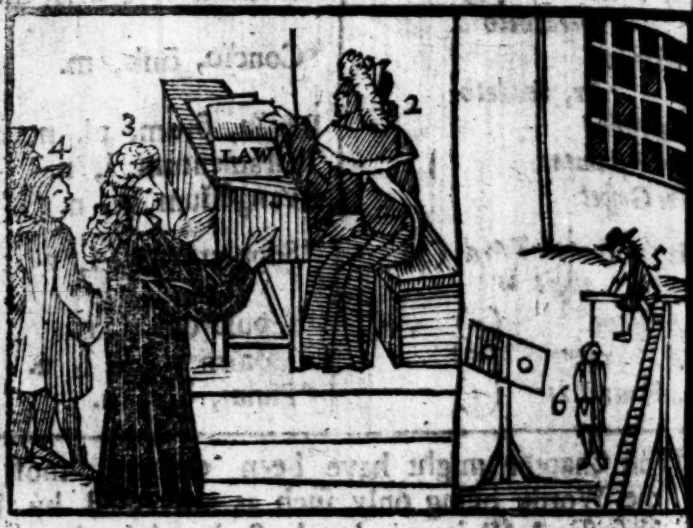
In the Church there is

A Pulpit	(3)	*Suggestum, i, n.
Out of which		
The Preacher	(1)	*Concĭōnātor, ōris, m.
preacheth		
A Sermon		*Concĭo, ōnis, m.
Or, readeth		
The Bible		Biblĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
The Teſtament		Teſtāmentum, i, n.
The Goſpel		Evangĕlĭum, ii, n.
In the Church-Yard there is	(4)	*Sĕpulcrētum, i, n.
A Grave	(5)	*Sĕpulcrum, i, n.
A Monument	(6)	*Mŏnĭmentum, i, n.
A Funeral is	(7)	*Fūnus, ĕris, n.

*This Chapter might have been omitted, moſt of the Words being only ſuch as are uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers; but leaſt it might ſeem too great a Defect, we have inſerted ſome of them, and diſtinguiſhed the Words that are Claſſical, from thoſe which are Eccleſiaſtical, by putting an Aſteriſm (*) before 'em.

XXIII.

Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In Government *there are*

A Law	(1)	L Ex, lēgis, f.
An Example		Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge	(2)	Jūdex, ĭcis, m. & f.
A Counsellour	(3)	Consultor, ōris, m.
A Witness	(4)	Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for writing

A Secretary, or Scribe	Scrība, æ, m.

For speaking Publickly

A Cryer	Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman Or, Jack Ketch (5)	Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m.

The Law commands to give to every Thing

Right, or Due	Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price	Prĕtĭum, ii, n.

The Law alſo giveth

Puniſhment	Pœna, æ, f.

To thoſe who are guilty of

Vice	Vĭtĭum, ii, n.

A Vitious Deed is

A Fault	Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime	Crīmen, ĭnis, n.
Villainy	Scĕlus, ĕris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat	Dŏlus, i, m.
A Lie	Mendācĭum, ii, n.
Fraud	Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdneſs	Furtum, i, n.

Perſons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer	Adulter, ĕri, m.
A Robber, or Cut-Throat (6)	Lătro, ōnis, m.
A Thief (6)	Fur, fūris, m.
An Whore	Mĕrĕtrix, cis, f.

Punishments are

Banishment, or Exile	Exĭlĭum, ii, n.
Death	Nex, nĕcis, f.
Disgrace, or Degrading	Ignōmĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Fine, or Mulct	Mulcta, æ, f.
A Prison	Carcer, ĕris, m.
A Stripe	Verber, ĕris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

Pardon	Vĕnĭa, æ, f.

They who practice

Virtue will have	Virtus, tis, f.
A Reward is	Præmĭum, ii, n.
Gain	Lŭcrum, i, n.
A Gift, or Present	Dōnum, i, n.
Glory	Glōrĭa, æ, f.
Hire, or Pay	Stĭps, stĭpis, f.
Honour	Hōnor, ōris, m.
Credit, or Grace	Dĕcus, ŏris, n.
Praise	Laus, dis, f.
Wages	Mercēs, dis, f.
	Or, Mercēnĭa, æ, f.

XXIV. Of

XXIV.

Of WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force *and* Arms *of many against others, is called*

WAR	BEllum, l, n.

The being without mutual Oppoſition, is

Peace	Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement	Concordĭa, æ, f.
A League	Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quiet	Quiēs, tis, f.
Leiſure	Otĭum, ii, n.
Play	Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

Disagreement	Discordĭa, æ, f.
Danger	Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n.
Strife.	Lis, līsis, f.
Quarrels	Jurgĭum, ii, n.
A Tumult, or Disturbance	Tŭmultus, us, m.
An Enemy	Hostis, is, m. & f.
A Fight	Pugna, æ, f.
Or Battle	Prœlĭum, ii, n.
Stratagems	Insĭdĭæ, ārum, pl. f.
Slaughter	Cædes, is, f.
Ruine	Rŭīna, æ, f.
Destruction	Pernĭcĭes, ei, f.
	Or, Exĭtĭum, ii, n.
Want of Provisions, or Penury	Pēnūrĭa, æ, f.
The Conqueror	Victor, ōris, m.
After the Fight, hath	
A Victory	Victōrĭa, æ, f.
A Triumph	Trĭumphus, i, m.

As on the other Side, there is

Flight	Fŭga, æ, f.

Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are

A Leader, or Captain (1)	Dux, dŭcis, m. & f.
A Trumpeter (2)	Tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, m.
An Ensign	
Or Standard-Bearer (3)	Vexillārĭus, ii, m.
Who beareth	
An Ensign, or Standard (3)	Vexillum, i, n.
A Soldier	Mīles, ĭtis, m. & f.
A fresh Water Soldier	Tīro, ōnis, m.

An

An Horſeman (3)	Ĕques, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Footman (4)	Pĕdes, ĭtis, m. & f.
Who hath	
A Companion	Cŏmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Guardian	Cuſtos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army (5)	Exercĭtus, us, m.

A Souldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offenſive Arms are

A Club	Fuſtis, is, m.
A Staff, or Stick	Băcŭlus, i, m.
	Or, Băculum, i, n.
A Sword (6)	Enſis, is, m.
	Or, Glădĭus, ii, m.
A Spear, or Launce (7)	Haſta, æ, f.
A Dart, or Javelin	Jăcŭlum, i, n.
A Sling	Funda, æ, f.
An Arrow	Săgitta, æ, f.
Which is ſhot out of	
A Bow (8)	Arcus, us, m.
A Quiver of Arrows, is	Phărētra, æ, f.

Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called	Tēlum, i, n.
A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is	Mūcro, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cuſpis, ĭdis, f.

Defenſive

Defensive Arms are

An Helmet	Gălĕa, æ, f.
Or Head-Piece (9)	*Or*, Cassis, ĭdis, f.
Which hath	
A Creſt (10)	Crista, æ, f.
A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail	Lōrīca, æ, f.
A Buckler, or Shield (11)	Clўpĕus, i, m.
	Or, Scūtum, i, n.

Inſtruments of Muſick uſed in War, are

A Trumpet (12)	Tŭba, æ, f.
A Drum	Tympănum, i, n.

XXV. Of

XXV.

Of SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A Veſſel, for paſſing over the Water, of the leſſer Kind, is

A *Boat* (1)	C	Ymba, æ, f.
of the greater Kind, is		
A Ship (2)		Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a Ship are

At the Bottom

The Keel (3)	Cărīna, æ, f.
At the Fore-End is	
The Prow (4)	Pr̄ōra, æ, f.

At

At the Hind End	
The Stem, or Poop (5)	Puppis, is, f.
For Steering it	
The Helm, or Rudder (6)	Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches, or Decks	Fŏri, ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the Motion *of the* Ship, *and made of Wood, are*

An Oar	(19)	Rēmus, i, m.
A Maſt	(8)	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion *of the* Ship, *and made of Cloth, are*

A Sail	(9)	Velum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main-Sail	(11)	*
The Fore-Sail	(12)	†
The Mizen-Sail	(13)	‖
The Top-Sail	(14)	¶

The Croſs-Piece, to which the Sail is faſtned, is called

The Sail-Yard	(10)	Antenna, æ, f.

For ſtaying of the Ship, there is

An Anchor	(15)	Anchŏra, æ, f.

* *Called*	Acatium, ii, n.
† *Called*	Dolon, ōnis, m.
‖ *Called*	Epidromus, i, m.
¶ *Called*	Suppăra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

For Ornament, or for the Distinction of Nations, or the several Officers of a Navy, there are

The Pendants of a Ship (16)	*
The Flag (5)	†

There belong also to a Ship

A Rope (17)	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable, or great Rope	‖Rŭdens, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship	Gŭbernātor, ōris, m.
A Seaman, or Mariner (18)	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower (19)	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.
The Seats where the Rowers sit	Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rătis, is, f.

* Called	Aplustria, um, pl. n.
† Called	Vexillum Navāle.

‖ *Funis* is understood, which was also anciently used in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI.

Of TIME.

Time is

AN Hour	HOra, æ, f.
A Day	Dĭes, ei, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdŏmas, ădis, f.
A Month	Mensis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēcŭlum, i, n.

In

In a Day *there is*

The Dawning of the Day, or Day-Break	Dilūcŭlum, i, n.
The Morning	Māne, n.
Noon-Tide, or Mid-Day	Mĕridies, ēi, m.
The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight	Crepuſcŭlum, i, n.
The Evening	Veſper, ris, m.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The Day *after the preſent Day, is*

To Morrow	Cras, n.

In a Week *there are ſeven Days, called*

* *Sunday,* Or *The Day of the Sun*	† (1)
Munday, Or *The Day of the Moon*	(2)
Tueſday, Or Tuiſco's *Day*	(3)
Wedneſday, Or Woden's *Day*	(4)

* The Engliſh Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which our *Saxon* Anceſtors did chiefly worſhip on thoſe Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worſhipped, *&c.*

† Theſe are commonly called in *Latin*

(1) Dies Dominicus, Or Dies Solis	(5) Dies Jovis
(2) Dies Lunæ	(6) Dies Veneris
(3) Dies Martis	(7) Dies Sabbati, Or Dies Saturni
(4) Dies Mercurii	

Wedneſday

Thurſday, Or Thor's *Day*	(5)
Friday, Or Friga's *Day*	(6)
Saturday, Or Seater's *Day*	(7)

The Year is divided into four Parts, called

The Spring	Ver, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æſtas, tis, f.
Autumn	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hÿems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII.

Of NOUNS ADJECTIVE, or the Modes of THINGS.

A Thing is

Comely, or handſome	Pŭlcer, ra, rum
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum
Vain	Vānus, a, um
Troubleſome	Mŏleſtus, a, um
Whole	Tōtus, a, um
Torn	Lăcer, ra, rum
Such	Tālis, is, e

A Thing, as to its Weight, is

Heavy, grievous	Grăvis, is, e
Light	Lĕvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vărĭus, a, um
Like	Sĭmĭlis, is, e
Unlike	Diſsĭmĭlis, is, e

A Thing, as to its Motion, *is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e
Strong, earneſt	Vēmens, tis, e
Swift, quick	Cĕler, ĕris, e
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a, um

A Sign *is*

True	Vērus, a, um
Or, Falſe	Falſus, a, um
Certain	Certus, a, um
Or, Doubtfull	Dŭbĭus, a, um

The Mode, *or* Manner *of a Thing, is*

Fit, or fitting	Aptus, a, um
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um

A Part *is*

Great	Magnus, a, um
Or, Little	Parvus, a, um

Nature *is*

Fruitful	Uber, ĕris
Or, Barren	Stĕrĭlis, is, e

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, *is*

New	Nŏvus, a, um
Old	Vĕtus, ĕris, c. 3

As to its Seaſonableneſs, *it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um
Or, Unripe	Immātūrus, a, um

The

The Cardinal, or Chief Numbers,

In which the Question is made by Quot; *as*

How many	Quot, *Undeclined.*
And the Answer by	
So many	Tot, *Undeclined.*
One	Unus, a, um
Two	Duo, æ, o
Three	Tres, tres, tria,
Four	Quatuor, *Undeclined.*
Five	Quinque, *Undeclined.*
Six	Sex, *Undeclined.*
Seven	Septem, *Undeclined.*
Eight	Octo, *Undeclined.*
Nine	Novem, *Undeclined.*
Ten	Decem, *Undeclined.*
Twenty	Viginti, *Undeclined.*
Thirty	Triginta, *Undeclined.*
An Hundred	Centum, *Undeclined.*
A Thousand	Mille, *Undeclined.*
Both	Ambo, æ, o

Those are **Ordinal Numbers** *which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.*

The Question is made by Quotus; *as*

Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing	Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made, by

The First	Primus, a, um
Or, the Second	Secundus, a, um
The Third	Tertius, a, um

The

The Fourth	Quartus, a, um
The Fifth	Quintus, a, um
The Sixth	Sextus, a, um
The Seventh	Septĭmus, a, um
The Eighth	Octāvus, a, um
The Ninth	Nōnus, a, um
The Tenth	Dĕcĭmus, a, um
The Middlemoſt	Mĕdĭus, a, um
The Laſt	Ultĭmus, a, um

Things are alſo, in reſpect of their Number

Equal, or even	Par, ăris, c. 3
Unequal, or odd	Impar, ăris, c. 3
Many	Multus, a, um
Or, Few	Paucus, a, um
All	Omnis, is, e.
Frequent	Frequens, tis, c. 3
	Or, Crēber, ra, um
Or, Seldom, rare	Rārus, a, um

There are Twelve Months.

The Month	
January	*Jānŭārĭus
February	Fĕbrŭārĭus
March	Martĭus
April	Aprīlis
May	Māius
June	Jūnĭus
July	Jūlĭus
Auguſt	Auguſtus
September	September, ris, re

*Theſe are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being underſtood.

Octobr

October	Octōber, ris, re
November	Nŏvember, ris, re
December	Dĕcember, ris, re

A Place *is*

Large, or wide	Amplus, a, um
Narrow, or ſtrait	Anguſtus, a, um
	Or, Arctus, a, um

A Place *dedicated to* GOD *is*

Sacred	Săcer, ra, um
Others are	
Prophane	Prŏfānus, a, um

As to its Placing, *a Thing is*

Convenient, or Commodious	Commŏdus, a, um
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum
Or Left	Sĭniſter, ra, rum
With the Face upward	Sŭpīnus, a, um
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um

A Body *is*

Hard	Dūrus, a, um
Or, Soft	Mŏllis, is, e
Strong, or firm	Firmus, a, um,
Or, Weak	Dēbĭlis, is, e
Hollow	Căvus, a, um

As to its Meaſure, *it is*

Equal	Æquālis, is, e
How big is it	Quantus, a, um
So big	Tantus, a, um

Big, or great	Grandis, is, e
	Or, Ingens, tis, c. 3
Or, Small, ſlender	Exĭlis, is, e
Thick	Craſſus, a, um
Or, Thin	Tĕnŭis, is, e

As to its Figure, it is

Round	Rŏtundus, a, um
Square	Quadrātus, a, um
Streight, Right	Rectus, a, um
Crooked	Curvus, a, um

A Spirit is

Good	Bŏnus, a, um
Or, Bad	Mălus, a, um

GOD is

Eternal	Æternus, a, um,

A Soul is

Good, Gracious	Pĭus, a, um

The Light is

Clear, or Bright	Clārus, a, um

The Shade is

Dark, or Dull	Obſcūrus, a, um

A Star is

Fixed, or ſteady	Fixus, a, um
Or, Wandring	Văgus, a, um

The Air is

Clear, not cloudy	Sĕrēnus, a, um

The

The Earth *is*

Dry	Siccus, a, um

Rain *is*

Thick	Densus, a, um *Or*, Spissus, a, um

A Metal *is*

Pure, or unmix'd	Pūrus, a, um

A Plant *is*

Tender	Tĕner, ra, rum
Green	Vĭrĭdis, is, e
Or, Dry	Arĭdus, a, um

A Tree *is*

High, or Tall	Prōcērus, a, um *Or*, Celsus, a, um
Or, Low	Hŭmĭlis, is, e

Honey *is*

Pure, sincere, not mixed with Wax	Sincērus, a, um

An Animal *is*

Alive	Vīvus, a, um
Or, Dead	Mortŭus, a, um
Sound, well	Sānus, a, um
Or, Sick, faint	Ægĕr, ra, rum
Fat	Pinguis, is, e
Or, Lean	Măcer, ra, rum
Wakefull	Vĭgĭl, is, c.
Brutish	Brūtus, a, um
Wild	Fĕrus, a, um
Sometimes, Big with Young	Grăvĭdus, a, um

A Man's **Head** *is sometimes*

Bald	Calvus, a, um
His Skin	
Hairy, rough	Hirſūtus, a, um

A Man's **Countenance** *is*

Cheavy, merry	Hĭlăris, is, e
Or, Sorrowfull	Mœſtus, a, um
Blithe, or kind	Blandus, a, um
Joyous	Lætus, a, um
Or, Sad	Triſtis, is, e

A Man's **Face** *is*

Beautifull	Formōſus, a, um
Or, Ugly	Dēformis, is, e

For want of **Sight**, *a Man is*

Blind	Cæcus, a, um

For want of **Hearing**

Deaf	Surdus, a, um

For want of **Speech**

Dumb	Mūtus, a, um

For want of the use of **Hands**, *he is*

Maimed, or lame	Mancus, a, um

For want of the use of **Feet**, *he is*

Lame, or halt	Claudus, a, um

His **Stomach** *is*

Hungry, Faſting	Jējūnus, a, um
Or, Full, ſatisfied	Sătŭr, a, um

A Man *is*

Potent, or able	Pŏtis,
Knowing	Gnārus, a, um

As to his Understanding *he is*

Wise	Săpĭens, tis, c. 3
Unpolish'd, rude	Rŭdis, is, e
Foolish	Stultus, a, um

As to his Dispositions *and* Manners, *he is*

Bold	Audax, ācis, c. 3.
Valiant	Fortis, is, e
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e
Or, Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um
Or, Barbarous	Barbărus, a, um
Chaſt	Castus, a, um
Or, Wanton	Lascīvus, a, um
Pleaſant	Jŭcundus, a, um
Severe	Sĕvērus, a, um
Honeſt, or vertuous	Prŏbus, a, um
Covetous	Avārus, a, um
Or, Prodigal	Prōdĭgus, a, um
Holy	Sanctus, a, um
Sober	Sōbrĭus, a, um
Or, Drunken	Ebrĭus, a, um

In his Converſation, *he is*

Juſt	Juſtus, a, um
Friendly	Amīcus, a, um

As to his Society, *he is*

Alone	Sōlus, a, um
Or, Aſſociate	Sŏcĭus, a, um

As to Action, he is

Brisk, chearfull	Ălăcer, cris, re
Dull, or blockish	Hĕbes, ĕtis, c. 3
Slow, backward	Pĭger, ra, rum
Sluggish, lazy	Segnis, is, e

To do a Work which is

Easie	Făcĭlis, is, e
Or, Hard, difficult	Difficĭlis, is, e

After Work is done, he is

Weary	Fessus, a, um
Tired	Lassus, a, um

As to his State, he is

Rich	Dīves, ĭtis
Or, Poor	Pauper, ĕris
Free, A Freeman	Lĭber, ĕra, rum
Bond, or enslaved	Servus, a, um
Well, or safe	Salvus, a, um
Prosperous	Prosper, ĕra, um
Happy	Fēlix, īcis, c. 3
Wretched, miserable	Mĭser, ĕra, um

As to his Age, he is

Young	Jŭvĕnis, is
Old	Sĕnex, sĕnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare	Nūdus, a, um

To the Sight, *a Thing is*

White	Albus, a, um
Black	Niger, ra, rum
Red	Rŭber, ra, rum

To the Taste *it is*

Sweet	Dulcis, is, e
Bitter	Amārus, a, um
Sharp, or tart	Acer, ācris, ācre

To the Smell *it is*

Sweet-scented	Suavis, is, e
Stinking	Tēter, ra, rum

To the Touch *a Thing is*

Plain	Plānus, a, um
Even	Æquus, a, um
Smooth	Lævis, is, e
Or, Rough, sharp	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum

Provision *is*

Dear	Cārus, a, um
Or, Cheap	Vĭlis, is, e

Houshold-Stuff *is*

Ones own, proper	Prŏprĭus, a, um
Common	Communis, is, e
Private	Prīvātus
Publick	Publĭcus, a, um

Houshold-Stuff *is*

Clean	Mundus, a, um
Or, Filthy	Turpis, is, e

Some one Boy *will learn*

More than	Plus, ūris
The rest	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum

XXVIII.

Of VERBS.

A Thing is said

To be To Act, or do Or, To ſuffer	ESSE Agĕre Pāti

That which is, uſes

To become	Fĭĕri
To continue, or abide	Mānēre

To Act is

To move	Mŏvĕre
To frame, or faſhion,	Fingere
To form	Formāre
To put	Pōnĕre
To begin to act is	Cœpiſſe

The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are

To Create	Crĕāre
To preſerve or keep it	Servāre
To manage, or rule	Rĕgĕre
To bleſs, or make happy	Bĕāre

Bodys which give Light uſe

To ariſe	Orīri
To ſhine	Lŭcēre
To glitter, or twinkle	Micāre

Fire

Fire *uses*

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardēre
To burn, or ſcorch	Urĕre

Water *uses*

To flow	Flŭĕre
To boil up	Fervĕre

A Cloud

To rain	Plŭĕre
To thunder	Tŏnāre

The Wind

To blow	Flāre

The Sea

To roar	Frĕmĕre

A Plant *uses*

To grow	Creſcĕre
To flouriſh, or bloſſom	Flōrēre
To wither, or fade	Marcēre

An Inſect *uses*

To creep	Rēpĕre
Or, as a Serpent, *To wriggle*	Serpĕre
Or, as a Flea, *To skip or jump*	Sălīre

A Bird *uses*

To fly	Vŏlāre
To ſing	Cănĕre

	A Fish
To swim	| Nāre
	A Bullock
To low	| Mūgīre
	An Hog
To grunt	| Grunnīre
	A Sheep
To bleat	| Bā.āre
	An Ass
To bray	| Rūdĕre
	An Horse
To neigh	| Hinnīre
	A Lion
To roar	| Rūgīre
	A Wolf
To howl	| Ululāre
	A Dog
To bark	| Lātrāre
	A Man uses
To be born	Nasci
To live	Vīvĕre
To sense, or feel	Sentīre
To be able	Posse

To

To be well, or strong	Vălēre
To pine, or languish	Languēre
To die	Mŏrī

To the **Senses** *Things use*

To be open, or plain	Pătēre
To be clear	Lĭquēre
To lie fair, to appear	Pārēre
Or, To lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre

A Man, by the Sense of **Sight** *uses*

To see a Thing	Vĭdēre

By the Sense of **Hearing**

To hear	Audīre

By the Sense of **Smelling**

To smell	˘Odōrārī

By the Sense of **Tasting**

To taste	Gustāre

By the Sense of **Touching**

To touch	Tangĕre

Things are also perceived by the **Ear**

To sound	Sŏnāre
To make a Noise	Strĕpĕre
To crack, or give a Crack	Crĕpāre

By the **Smell**

To smell, or cast a Smell	˘Olēre

By the **Taste**

To taste of, or savour	Săpĕre

By the **Touch** *or* **Feeling**

To be cold	Frīgēre
To be warm	Tĕpēre
To be hot	Călēre

A **Man** *with his* **Head** *uſes*

To nod	Nŭĕre

With his **Eyes**

To ſpie	Spĕcĕre
To diſcern	Cernĕre
To behold, or look to	Tuēri

With his **Mouth**

To breath	Spīrāre
To talk, or ſpeak	Lŏqui
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre
To cry out	Clāmāre
To mutter	Mūtire

When Men **Speak**, *they are wont*

To call	Vŏcāre
To ſay	Dīcĕre
Or, affirm	Aiĕre
To tell	Narrāre
To ask	Rŏgāre
To confeſs	Fătēri
Or, to deny	Nĕgāre

When Men do not **Speak**, *they are ſaid*

To be ſilent	Sīlēre
To hold their Peace	Tăcēre

A Man with his Tongue uſes

To lick	Lingĕre
To lap	Lambĕre
To ſuck	Sūgĕre

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rōdĕre
To champ, or chew	Mandĕre
To bite	Mordēre
To craſh, or gnaſh	Strīdēre

With his Hand

To take	Căpĕre
To ſnatch	Răpĕre
To give	Dăre
To hold	Tĕnēre
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendĕre

A Man with his Fingers uſes

To crop	Carpĕre
To pluck	Vellĕre

With his Nails

To claw	Scăbĕre
To ſcratch	Scalpĕre

With his Feet

To kick	Calcāre
To go	Ire
To come	Vĕnire
To follow	Sĕqui

From the Head *he uſes alſo*

To ſpit	Spŭĕre

From the Bladder

To make Water	Meiĕre

From the Stomach *upwards, or the* Guts *downwards*

To vomit	Vŏmĕre
To break Wind	Pēdĕre
To dung	Căcāre

The ſeveral Modes *of* Going *are*

To ſtep, or go	Grădi
To go a Foot-Pace	Vādĕre
To walk	Ambŭlāre
To run	Currĕre

If a Place be ſlippery, he is liable

To ſlide, or ſlip	Lābi
To raſh, or tumble	Rŭĕre

If Rough

To ſtagger, or ſtumble	Titŭbāre

If High, *he uſes*

To climb	Scandĕre

A Man, as to his Geſture, *or different* Poſture *of Body, is ſaid*

To riſe	Surgĕre
To ſtand	Stāre
To ſtretch	Tendĕre
To bend	Flectĕre

To

To lean	Niti
To ſit	Sĕdēre
To fall	Cădĕre
To lie down	Cŭbĕre
	Or, Cumbĕre
To lie along	Jăcēre
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre
To hang	Pendĕre

If a Man moves a Thing, he is ſaid

To ſtir, or raiſe it	Cĭēre
To ſhake	Quătĕre
To turn	Vertĕre
To rub it	Frĭcāre
To ſend, or fling	Mittĕre
To caſt	Jăcĕre
To lead	Dūcĕre
To thruſt	Trūdĕre
To drive	Pellĕre
To roul	Volvĕre
To draw	Trăhĕre
To liſt, or take up	Tollĕre
To bear	Ferre
To carry	Portāre
	Or, Vehĕre

A Man hath Power

To know, or underſtand	Scīre
To remember	Mĕmĭniſſe
To will	Velle

Actions of the Underſtanding *and* Judgment *are*

To conſider	Conſĭdĕrāre
To meditate	Mĕdĭtāri
To know, or take Knowledge of	Noſcĕre

T

To judge	Jūdĭcāre
To approve, or like	Prŏbāre
To condemn	Damnāre
To think	Pŭtāre
To believe	Crēdĕre
To doubt	Dŭbĭtāre
To truſt	Fīdĕre

Paſſions of the Mind cauſe Men

To love	Amāre
To favour	Fāvēre
Or, To hate	Odiſſe
To joy, or rejoice	Gaudēre
To hope	Spērāre
To deſire, or covet	Cŭpĕre
To wiſh for	Optāre
To fear	Timēre
Or, To dread	Mĕtŭĕre
To be angry	Iraſci
To wonder	Mīrāri
To be aſhamed	Pŭdēre
To contemn, or deſpiſe	Temnĕre
To ſcorn	Spernĕre

The Outward Signs of our Inward Paſſions are

Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre

Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre
To mourn	Lūgēre
To bewail	Plōrāre
To complain	Quĕri
To groan	Gĕmĕre

Of

Of Fear.

To tremble	Trĕmĕre
To wax pale	Pallēre

When a Man wants **Meat**, *he is ſaid*

To hunger, or be an hungred	¯Eſūrīre

When he wants **Drink**

To be thirſty, or dry	Sĭtīre

So when he is **Hungry** *he uſes*

To eat	˘Ĕdĕre

As, when **Thirſty**

To drink	Bĭbĕre

Good Things *uſe*

To be pleaſing, to pleaſe	Plăcēre

Bad Things

To hurt, or harm	Lædĕre
To be painfull, to pain	Dŏlēre
To affright	Terrēre
To trouble, or diſturb	Turbāre
To be harmfull, to harm	Nŏcēre

A Man, as to his **Poſſeſſions**, *is ſaid*

To have	Hăbēre

If he hath **Nothing**, *he is ſaid*

To be empty	Văcāre
To want, or be without	Cărēre
To want, or need	˘Egēre

[*That*

That which he **Hath**, *he is wont*

To use	Ūtī
To enjoy	Frŭi

That which he **Dislikes**, *he uses*

To change	Mūtāre
To let, let alone	Sĭnĕre
To leave, or forsake	Linquĕre

A Man, as to his **Business**, *is said*

To be able	Quīre
To study, or labour	Stŭdēre
To dare, or venture	Audēre
To get, or obtain	Pŏtīri

As it is his **Duty**, *all lawfull Means of Living*

To try	Expĕrīri
To seek after	Pĕtĕre
So, it is	
To beware, be cautious	Cāvēre
To care	Cūrāre
To serve, or deserve	Mĕrēri

Therefore he ought

To consult	Consŭlĕre

The several **Businesses** *of Men are*

Of a **Physician**

To heal, or cure	Mĕdēri

Of a **Cook**

To dress, or cook	Cŏquĕre

When

When a Man eats a Meal, *if in the* Morning, *he is ſaid*

To breakfaſt	Jentāre

If at Noon

To dine	Prandēre

If at Night

To ſup	Cœnāre

It is the Buſineſs *of a* Taylor

To ſew	Sŭĕre
To patch	Sarcīre

With a Garment *a Man uſes*

To cloath, or array himſelf	˘Amĭcīre
Alſo	
To put it on	Indŭĕre
Or, To put it off	Exŭĕre

It is the Buſineſs *of a* Builder

To build	Strŭĕre

Of the Shepherd

To feed	Paſcĕre
To milk	Mulgēre
To clip, or ſhear	Tondēre

Of the Husbandman

To ſow	Sĕrĕre
To reap, or mow	Mĕtĕre
To grind	Mŏlĕre

Of the Plow-Man

To plow	˘Arāre

Of

Of the Gardiner.

To plant	Plantāre
To dig	Fŏdĕre

It belongs to the Master *of the* Family

To call for, or require	Poſcĕre
To bid, or command	Jūbēre
To forbid	Vĕtāre
To bid, or invite	Invītāre

It is the Buſineſs *of a* QUEEN

To reign	Regnāre
To govern	Gŭbernāre
To eſtabliſh	Sancīre

It is the Buſineſs *of a* School-Maſter

To teach the Scholar	Dŏcēre
To admoniſh Him	Mŏnēre
To adviſe	Suadēre

If he does well

To praiſe Him	Laudāre
Or, Commend	

If he does amiſs

To threaten Him	Mĭnāri
To puniſh	Pūnīre

It is the Duty *of the* Scholar

To learn	Diſcĕre
To imitate	˘Imĭtāri
To obey	˘Obĕdīre
Duly to regard	Cŏlĕre
To fear, ſtand in Awe	Vĕrēri

I

In the Church *Men uſe*

To pray	Prĕcāri
To beſtech	Orāre
To vow	Vŏvēre

Before a Judge

To promiſe, or engage	Spondēre
To ſwear	Jūrāre

A Soldier *uſes*

To make ready, to prepare	Părāre
To fight	Pugnāre
To ſtrike	Icĕre
To beat, or overcome	Vincĕre
To tame, or ſubdue	Dŏmāre
To pillage	Spŏliāre
Or, plunder	
Sometimes,	
To ſpare	Parcĕre

There are ſeveral Actions *which Men have in* Buſineſs, *as*

Water

To draw	Haurīre
To waſh	Lăvāre
To pour out	Fundĕre

Diverſe Things

To number	Nŭmĕrāre
To gather, or chuſe	Lĕgĕre
To mix, or mingle	Miſcēre
To join	Jungĕre
To ſcatter	Spargĕre
To divide	Dīvĭdĕre
To diſtribute, or give out	Trĭbŭĕre

They use also with **Instruments**

To cut	Sĕcāre
To cleave	Findĕre
To slash	Scindĕre
To smite, or to hack	Cædĕre
To prick	Pungĕre
To strangle	Strangŭlāre
To kill	Nĕcare
To thump, or knock	Tundĕre
To break	Frangĕre
To burst	Rumpĕre
To press, or squeeze	Prĕmĕre
To sweep, or brush	Verrĕre
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre
To rub out	Dĕlēre
To adorn	Ornāre
To polish	Pŏlīre
To paint	Pingĕre
To write	Scribĕre

Things that are **Loose**, *Men use*

To bind	Vincīre
To gird	Cingĕre
To hoop	Vīĕre

That which is **Bound**

To loose, or loosen	Solvĕre

That which is **Shut**

To open	Pandĕre

That which is **Open**

To shut	Claudĕre

That which is Hid

to show	Monſtrāre

That which ſeems

to hang, ready to fall	*Mĭnēre
They uſe	
to prop, ſupport	Fulcīre

That Men DO *ſo or ſo, is, becauſe it uſes*

to like them	Lĭbĕre
, To be allowed	Lĭcēre

If they DO *a* Thing *oft, they are ſaid*

to exerciſe	Exercēre
to uſe, or to be accuſtomed	Sŭēre
uſe, or to want	Sŏlēre

In Buſineſs *Men uſe*

to buy	†Emĕre
to ſell	Vendĕre
to owe	Dēbēre

A Man ought

to begin a Work *in order*	Ordīri
to make, or do it	Făcĕre
and to carry it on if he deſigns	Gĕrĕre
to finiſh, or end it	Fīnīre.

Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo, come from this Verb *Mĭnēre*, and not from *manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eundem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

†*Emere* was formerly uſed for to Take, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Dĕmĕre, Eximĕre*, &c.

XXIX. Of

XXIX.

Of PRONOUNS.

If you ask

WHat is it? Who, or which is it?	QUid? Quis?

The Answer is

I	˘Ego
Or, Thou	Tū
Himself	Sŭi
That	Ille, illa, illud
	Or, ˘Is, ĕa, id
	Or, iſte, iſta, iſtud
One: Self	Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum
This	Hic, hæc, hoc
The ſame	Idem, ĕadem, ĭdem
Another	Alius, alia, aliud
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quoddam
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum
None	*Nullus, nulla, nullum
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod

If you ask

Which, or whether of the two	˘Uter, utra, utrum
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altĕra, altĕrum
Neither of the two	†Neuter, neutra, neutrum

*As *None* is as much as *No One*; ſo is *Nullus* as much as *ne ullus.*

†As *Neither* is as much as *not either*; ſo is *Neuter* as much as *ne uter.*

If you ask

Whose is it?	Cūjus?

The Answer is, it is

Mine	Mĕus, a, um
Thine	Tŭus, a, um
His own	Sŭus, a, um
Ours	Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum
Yours	Veſter, veſtra, veſtrum
Their own	Sŭus, ſŭa, ſŭum

If you ask

Of what Tribe, or Country is he?	Cūjas, atis

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country	Noſtras, atis
Of your Tribe, or Country	Veſtras, atis

XXX.

Of ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

Whether? Or, no	Num? An? Ne?
Why	Quāre? Cur?

Of

Of Affirming

Yes, yea	Imo, næ
Yes, indeed	Quidem

Of Denying

No, not	Nĕ, non, haud

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where	˘Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here	Hic
There	˘Ibi
Any where	Uſquam
No where	Nuſquam
Far off	Prŏcul
Nigh	Prŏpe

If the Question is

Whence	Unde?

The Answer is

Hence	Hinc
Thence	Inde

If the Question is

Whither	Quo?

The Answer is

Hither	Huc

Of Time.

If the Question is

When	Quando?

The Answer is

Then	Tunc, tum
When I came	Cum
Yesterday	Hĕri
Ere— while, sometime since	Dūdum
Long ago	Olim
Now	Nunc
Strait, by and by,	Mox
At any time, ever	Unquam
Never	Nunquam

If the Question is

How long	Quamdiu?

The Answer is

A long time	Diu
While	Dum
Until	Dōnec

If you ask

How oft	Quŏties?

The Answer is

Once	Sĕmel
Twice	Bis
Thrice	Ter
Four times	Quăter
Oft, or oftentimes	Sæpe
Always	Semper

If

If you ask

How Doth he act?	Quōmŏdo

The Answer is

So, thus	Sic, Ità
Rashly	Tĕmĕre
In vain	Frustra
Together	Sĭmul

If you ask

How Great is She?	Quam

The Answer is

As Great As I	Tam Quam
More Great Than I	Măgis Quam

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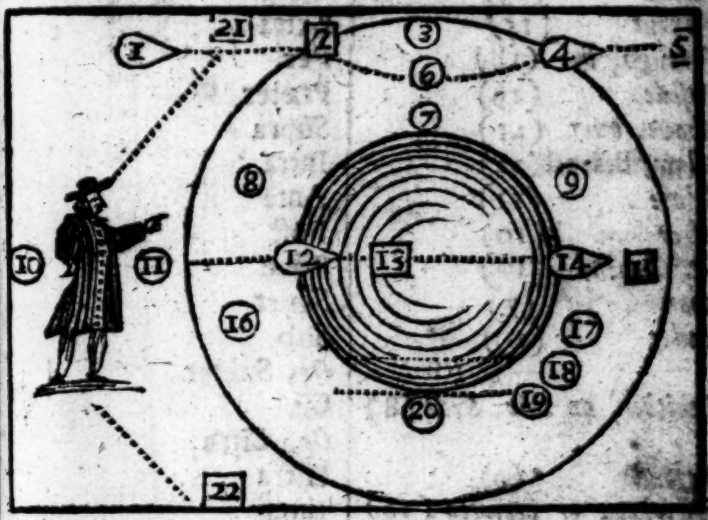
XXXI.

Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepoſitions *which reſpect* Space *in General, are*

To	(1)	* A D	A, ab, or abs
From	(4)	Apud	
At, or nigh	(2)		
Off	(5)		
Over, on the other Side	(3)	Trans.	

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, ſuch are (1) (4) &c. denote the Prepoſitions which tend to Motion; *the ſquare Figures, ſuch are (2) (21,) ſignifie the* Reſt *of that* Motion: *The round Figures, ſuch are (3) (6,) repreſent the Prepoſitions which indifferently refer to* Reſt *or* Motion.

About	(6)	Circa Or, Circum
Into	(12)	In
Out of	(14)	E, or ex
Within	(13)	Intra
Without	(15)	Extra
Through, by	(18)	Per
Beside	(19)	Præter
Above, over	(21)	Sūpra
Below, Beneath	(22)	Intra.
Before	(11)	Ante
After	(10)	Poſt
Or, Behind	(10)	Pōne
Upon	(7)	Sūper.
Under	(20)	Sub Or, Subter.
Behither, on this Side	(8)	Cis Or, Citra.
Beyond	(9)	Ultra
Betwixt, or between	(16)	Inter
Againſt, over againſt	(17)	Adverſus

The other Prepoſitions *are*

Againſt	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beſide, nigh to	Juxta
For, becauſe of	Ob
With one, in ones Keeping	Pĕnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to.	Sĕcundum.
By, cloſe by	Sĕcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in ones Preſence	Cōram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in ſight of	Pălam.

From and concerning	Dē
Before, more than	Præ
For, instead of	Pro
Without, not with	Sĭne
Up to	Tĕnus

XXXII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

AND	ET, que, atque
Also, too	Quŏque
Neither, nor	Nĕque, Nec
Either, or	Aut, vel, ve
But	Sed, ast, at, autem
Because	Quia
For	Nam, Enim
If	Si
Unless	Ni, nĭsi
Therefore	Ergo, Igĭtur
Although	Quanquam
Yet, nevertheless	Tămen
That	Ut
So	Ita
As	Ut

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XXXIII.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

O! Oh!	O!
Soho!	Eho! Heus! Hem!
Lo! Behold!	En! Ecce!
Wailaday! Wo!	Hei! Væ!
Phy! Pish!	Phy! Au!
Hush! Whist!	St! Au!

FINIS.

ERRATA.

THE Reader is desired, to excuse and correct such Errors as have escap'd, thro' the Hast of the Press: Particularly, These following.

Page 50 for *Mens, tis, m.* r. *f.* Page 59. *Fores, ium, m* r. *f.* Page 69. *Ligo, onis, f.* r. *m.* Page 77. *Concio, onis, m.* r. *f.*

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